THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,519. New Series.] BOMBAY : WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas. Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, Charles Ashby, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY next, the 8th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wanted.

WANTED.—TWO NATIVE WRITERS with a good knowledge of Book-keeping. Apply at the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT. — WANTED A GOOD DRAFTSMAN. Apply to Mr. Hope, P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED A CLERK, who thoroughly understands the Custom House business, also an Assistant Book-keeper. None need apply who are not quite qualified, and can produce good testimonials as to character and qualification. Apply to R. FRITH & Co.

FEMALE ATTENDANT OVERLAND.—A highly respectable EUROPEAN FEMALE desires an engagement as above, or to take entire charge of one or two Children to Europe. She has been engaged in a similar capacity before, and produces unexceptionable references. Address F. F., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

WANTED FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. —A CANARESE and MARATHI TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Four Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 135, 160, 190, and 225, respectively, per mensem ; and

Two Assistant Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 80 and 100, respectively, per mensem.

An examination for the abovementioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

J. FLYNN,
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.
High Court House, Fort, Translator's Office,
28th February 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—Convenient Offices with or without Godowns, address "Z," *Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET.—From the 1st March next, a Godown situated at Fort in British Hotel Lane, at present in charge of Mr. P. Mialho, apply to Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee's Sons.
18th February, 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO BE LET.—Several ROOMS with Kitchen Stables, &c. at Mazagon, attached to the House of Mr. S. David, next to Hope Hall Hotel, formerly occupied by Dr. Fogerty. Apply to Mr. S. David on the Premises, or at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.
3rd March 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1863.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
Whose Performances were received on their First Appearance with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE, by a CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.

PROGRAMME.—Part I.

Introductory Overture	S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, "Joy, joy to day"	S. F. Minstrels.
Come where my love lies dreaming	H. C. Campbell.
Tilda Horn	Dave Carson.
The mocking bird	T. P. Brower.
(With flute obligato by L. F. Palin.)	
Poor Mary Jane, an elongated ballad	Dave Carson.
Gentle Jenny Gray	J. O. Pierce.
Finale to Part First, "I'm off to Charlestown," With Original Hindoostanee Chorus	Dave Carson.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part II.

Ballad "My Guiding Star" (from Robin Hood)	H. C. Campbell.
Solo Concertina (Irish airs)	J. O. Pierce.
The Blue tailed fly	Dave Carson.
Original Song "Oh Take me to London again"	J. O. Pierce.
Grand Fantasia for Rock Harmonican	J. O. Pierce.

After which Mr. DAVE CARSON (assisted by Mr. T. P. Brower), will appear in his Original and truly *Laughable Comic Sketch*, embodying imitations of Celebrated Actors entitled,

THE ACTOR OF ALL WORK.

The Evening's entertainment to conclude with the performance of the Little Wonder,

SIGNORA DON.

Mr. L. F. Palin will preside at the Piano.

Cards of Admission :

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	„	3
Upper Gallery	„	2
Pit	„	1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

Tickets to be obtained at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, and at the Theatre, on the day and evening of performance. Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at half-past 8.

NOTICE.

The S. F. Minstrels beg leave to intimate that for the better convenience and comfort of their Patrons, they have secured an efficient Police, and strict order will be rigidly enforced.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Harkaway*, Captain Johnson, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Harkaway*.
Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Coronet*, Capt. Coverry, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Coverry will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain Coverry.
Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Miletus*, Commander A. Shaw, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Packages as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNAGGREA.
Agents for Captain A. Shaw.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "*Vittoria*," Captain Martin, from London, are requested to Send off Boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Martin will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

ROBERT FRITH & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owner of the Ship *Vittoria*.
Bombay, 27th February 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Feroze Shah* are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Davoren will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Chanaral*, Captain Sharp, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Sharp will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Excelsior*, Captain Sanderson, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Sanderson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents
Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. Tyabjee & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all debts due to the Estate of the late Deputy Collector, Richard Welsh, of Poona, and all claims against it, be forwarded for adjustment before the 1st of June next to the undersigned to whom Probate of the Will of the deceased has been granted.

No attention will be paid to claims received after the above date.

JEREMIAH COLEMAN, Lieut.,
Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 3rd March 1863.

NOTICE.—345 Tierces of SALT BEEF will be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2 p.m., at the "Casemate Godowns" near Modikhana.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away forthwith.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office,
27th Feb. 1863.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.
17th February 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned trading under the name and style of Robertson and Everitt, of Gudduck, Dharwar Collectorate and Malabar Coast, is from this date by mutual consent dissolved.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
ISAAC EVERITT.
1st March 1863.

Referring to the above, we hereby give notice, that the business hitherto existing under the name of Robertson and Everitt, will henceforth be carried on under the style of Robertson Brothers & Co.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 1st March 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary walls, &c. &c.,' for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (limited).

Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS FOR GAS WORKS" to be addressed to the Company's Agents on or before the 15th of March next. Full particulars can be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Stenhouse Co., Fort, Bombay. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedashegur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur,
9th January 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Extension of Days of Grace.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, T. First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths ; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street, Fort.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The Almanack will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The Almanack can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER VINING & Co.

Large supply expected by next Mail of.

BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH second part 8vo, cloth. Rs. 4-8. Orders registered by
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

	Rs	As.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now available.

PAPERS AND PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF PUBLIC WORKS

Of recent construction, both British and American ; fifty engravings. Rl. 8vo. Rs. 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th Jan. and 3rd Feb., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

New Works lately imported and opinions of the Press thereon.

THE TAEPING REBELLION IN CHINA ; a narrative of its Rise and Progress based upon Original Documents and Information obtained in China. By Commander Lindesay Brine, R.N. With Map and Plans. Rs. 8.

"The Taeping Rebellion is worth studying, if only because it has a European, in addition to an Oriental, interest. Upon Great Britain it has actually forced a question of peace or war. * * * Captain Brine has drawn a fair, faithful, and vivid picture of the Taeping rebellion."—*Athenæum.*

NO CHURCH. Bound and Illustrated. Rs. 3-12.

"We advise all who have the opportunity to read this book It is worth the study."—*Athenæum.*

TRAVELS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ; with the Narrative of a Yacht Voyage Round Vancouver's Island. By Captain C. E. Barrett-Lennard. 1 volume.

"Captain Lennard's Travels afford a good deal of useful and interesting information about British Columbia and Vancouver's Island."—*Saturday Review.*

STIRRING TIMES UNDER CANVAS. By Captain Herford, crown, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 8.

"A light, fresh, and simply-told narrative of the great Indian Rebellion. It is pleasant, unaffected, and truthful."—*Athenæum.*

"It deserves perusal from beginning to end, and should find a place in every soldier's library."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

"Told in a graphic manner. The anecdotes of the natives and soldiers engaged make the volume alike interesting and instructive."—*Observer.*

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH LOCKE, Civil Engineer, M.P. By Joseph Devey. Rs. 9.

"Amid the blaze of great names and the honours rendered to the owners of them, the name of Joseph Locke has hardly won attention from the world. Great works had to be done, and he had a share in doing them. A seat in Parliament, with the Presidency of the Institution of Civil Engineers, completed and crowned a career of success. It is illustrative of Mr. Locke's professional character that whenever a line was in difficulty, recourse was had to him for rescue."—*Athenæum.*

VOYAGE FROM PORTSMOUTH TO THE PEIHO a Sailor Boys Log-Book; edited by W. White 12mo. Rs. 3-12.

"A better addition has not for many a day been made to the library of works for young schoolboys."—*Athenæum.*

VITI : an Account of a Government Mission to the Vitian or Fijian Islands in the Years 1860-61. By Berthold Seemann, Ph. D. With Illustrations and a Map. Rs. 10-8.

"The bright and racy letters on the scenery and customs of the Fiji Islands which Dr. Seemann addressed from the Polynesian group some months ago. They have a political, no less than a literary interest. * * * * *

"We can warmly recommend this 'account of a Government mission' to our readers."—*Athenæum.*

III. ELEMENTS OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY. By Dr. R. G. Latham, F.R.S., in 1 thick vol., 8vo. cloth. Rs. 14.

"The work now before us is a valuable contribution to the Philologist's library. It consists mainly of a classified list of the known languages of the world. A compendious dictionary of this nature is as great a necessity for the student of comparative grammar as an ordinary lexicon would be to the student of any given language."—*Daily News.*

MISTRESS AND MAID, a Novel, by the author of "John Halifax," 2 vol. crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 14.

"A good, wholesome, unworldly book, gracefully written, and as pleasant to read as it is instructive."—*Athenæum.*

LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, partly from the French of M. Brialmont, partly from Original Documents. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General to H. M. Forces. New Edition, condensed into 1 vol., 8vo. cloth. Rs. 11.

"Mr. Gleig has written the life of our greatest hero as it has not been written yet. He has made good use of material which for completeness and accurate detail have perhaps no parallel. French and English authors alike have contributed to his resources, and he has filled in the outline of the hero's portrait with a minuteness of drawing and a vivid colouring which are entirely satisfactory."—*Saturday Review.*

A STRANGE STORY. An entirely New Edition revised. By the author of "Rienzi, My Novel," &c. Printed on toned paper. With a beautifully-executed Photograph of the author, by Mayall, as Frontispiece, and a Vignette on Steel from a design, by John Gilbert. Bevelled boards, price. Rs. 5-12.

"But the greatest of all these successes is 'A Strange Story.' Hundreds of thousands rush to read this 'fairy tale of science' and long results of time as recorded by Sir E. B. Lytton."—*Times.*

VICTORIAN ENIGMAS ; or Windsor Fireside Researches. By Charlotte Eliza Capel. Royal 16mo. Rs. 2.

"A capital game, and one of the very best of those commendable mental exercises which test knowledge and stimulate study. Practised by Her Majesty and the Royal Children, if, indeed, it were not invented by the Queen herself."—*Critic.*

THROUGH ALGERIA. By the Author of "Life in Tuscany." With fine Illustration, post 8vo. Rs. 8.

"The volume abounds in lively descriptions of men and manners. Nothing seems to have escaped the tourist, and a narrative of adventures not unfrequently perilous, carry the attention of the reader away captive. He may almost fancy himself reading one of Thackeray's earliest and best sketches." —*United Service Gazette.*

THE LIFE and EPISTLES of ST. PAUL. By the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., and the Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., 2 vols. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 9.

"We doubt if any modern literature possesses a treatise more complete or satisfactory in its design and execution ; and its effect will everywhere be to confirm those great central truths round which it has grouped the accessory and subordinate matter."—*Edinburgh Review.*

SERVIA AND THE SERVIANS. By the Rev. W. Denton, M.A. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Rs. 7.

"In this valuable and highly-instructing volume we are introduced to the intimate acquaintance of a brave and noble race, of whom Englishmen unfortunately know too little."—*English Churchmen.*

KATIE ; or, the Simple Heart. By D. Richmond. Illustrated, crown 8vo. Rs. 4-8.

"Of Miss Yonge's type."—*Saturday Review.*

"Well written, full of healthy woman's sentiment, 'Katie' is a commendable story."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, etc., for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "JEDDO."

Considerations on the Pentateuch, By I. Taylor...Rs.	1	14
Cassell's Illustrated Exhibitor ; containing about 300 illustrations, with letter-press descriptions of all the principal objects in the International Exhibition of 1862. Handsomely bound and gilt	5	12
Practical Mechanic's Journal, Record of the Great Exhibition of 1862	21	8
Running the Blockade. By Lt. Warneford, R.N.	1	8
Comic Adventures of the Young Men from the Country	2	12
North and South. By the White Republican	6	12
Miscellanies. Collected and edited by Earl Stanhope	3	12
Life of General Sir Robert Wilson, &c. 2 vols. Edited by his nephew and son-in-law the Revd. H. Randolph, M.A., Oxon. With Portrait	19	8
Answers to Questions on the instruction of Musquetry and the Hythe papers. By Lt. E. W. Begbie, Madras Infantry	2	0
The Cavalier Songs and Ballads of England from 1642 to 1684. Edited by C. Mackay, LL.D	3	12
Lawrence Struilby : or, observations and experiences during 25 years of Bush-Life in Australia. Edited by the Revd. J. Graham	2	12
Lacon : or, many things in few words: addressed to those who think. By Revd. C. C. Colton, A.M.	4	8
Round Games for all parties, &c.	3	8
Lancashire Homes, and what ails them	0	12
The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Complete and handsome edition	5	12
The Lunar World ; its scenery, motion, &c., considered with a view to design, By J. Crampton. A.M.	2	12
The Boyhood of Martin Luther, &c. By H. Mayhew	4	8
Lives of George and Robert Stephenson, Engineers. Forming vol. 3 of the Lives of the Engineers. By S. Smiles	15	12
Giants, and how to fight them	0	12
Cousin Bessie : a story of youthful earnestness	0	12
The Sick-room and its Secret. By Mrs. Geldart	0	12
Memoir of the late Revd. R. Nesbit. By Revd. J. M. Mitchell	4	8
Ensamples of Railway Making, &c.	9	0
Murray on the Stability of Retaining Walls, &c.	3	12
Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army. By an Impressed New Yorker	2	12
Freemason's Pocket Book for 1863	2	0
Booth's Manual on Law of Wills, with forms	2	0
The Artillerist's Manual and British Soldier's Compendium. By Major F. A. Griffiths, R.A.	5	12
The Works of Thomas Hood, complete in 7 vols.	31	8

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, OLD AND YOUNG.

Every Boy's Book : a complete Encyclopædia of sports and amusements, intended to afford recreation and instruction to boys in their leisure hours, with upwards of 600 illustrations from original designs by W. Harvey and H. Weir	5	8
Every Girl's Book. A compendium of entertaining amusements, for recreation in home circles Compiled by Louisa Lawford	2	12
The Illustrated Boy's Own Treasury of Science, drawing, painting, constructive wonders, rural affairs, wild and domesticated animals ; Outdoor Sports and Indoor Pastimes ; forming a complete repertory of home amusements and healthful recreations, embellished with 500 descriptive engravings	3	12
The Illustrated Girl's Own Treasury, specially designed for the entertainment of Girls and the developement of the best faculties of the female mind, &c &c.	3	12
The Illustrated Boy's Own Story Book	2	12
The Illustrated Girl's Own Story Book	2	12
The Boy's and Girl's Birthday Books, each	3	12
The Boy's and Girl's Illustrated Gift Book	3	12
The Birth-Day Gift. By Mary Howitt	3	12
The Boy's Book of Industrial Information	3	0
Kingston's Annual for 1863 for Boys	3	13
Kingston's Book for Boys ; containing tales, essays, voyages, games, travels, &c. &c., Illustrated	3	12
Fifty Celebrated Men ; their virtues, &c. &c.	2	12
Household Stories ; a book for boys and girls	2	12
Man on the Ocean ; a book for boys. By R. M. Ballantyne	3	12
Extraordinary Men—their boyhood, &c. By W. Russell.	1	12
Extraordinary Women—their girlhood, &c. By W. Russell	1	12
Both combined in one volume	3	8
Visits to the Zoological Gardens, Coloured plates	1	8
Scientific Amusements for Young people. By Pepper.	1	8
Cassel's Amusing Experiments	0	12
Eildon Manor : a tale for girls	2	0
The Child's Own Book of 400 pictures, tales, &c	2	4
Agnes Hopetoun's Schools and Holidays	2	12
The Fairy Album for good little folk	2	12
Fairy Tales (24) selected from those of Perrault, &c.	3	12
The Child's Picture Story Book. Illustrated	3	12
Our Nursery Story Book. Illustrated	3	12
Children's Sayings ; or early life at home	2	0
New and Old Testament Narratives for young children Each	2	12
Besset's Memoirs of a Doll	1	0
The Girl's Own Toy-Maker	2	0
Christian Verses for the Children	1	8
History of a Shilling	0	12
Two Christmas Days	0	12
Scripture Stories for the Young	3	12
A Sailor Boy's Log-Book from Portsmouth to the Peiho	3	12
Faraday before a Juvenile Audience	3	12
Joyful Sunday Stories	2	0
Tuflongbo's Journey in search of Ogres. By H. Lee	2	12
Two Friends. By author of "The Patience of Hope"	2	12
Christmas Tales. Robinson Crusoe. Each	0	12
The Sunday Evening Book	1	4
Wild Sports of the World. A boy's book of Natural History and adventure. By Jas. Greenwood	5	12
The Village Garland. Tales, &c. by Mrs. S. C. Hall	3	12
David Deniston ; or deeds speak louder than words	1	12
Outlines of Creation. Illustrated	3	12
The Magnet Stories for Summer Days, &c.	2	0
Wood's Natural History Picture Book. Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c	3	12

INDIAN AND BURMAN TIMBERS.

Description and strength of some of the Indian and Burman Timbers. By Conductor T. W. Skinner, Gun-carriage Manufactory, Madras 1862	5	12

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.
On Sale (*open to subscribers*).

Home News, Jan. 26 and Feb. 3 ...Rs.	1	0
Medical Times and Gazette, Jan. 3, 7, 10, 17, 24, and 31.	3	0
Illustrated Times, Jan. 24 and 31	1	0
Overland Mail, Jan. 26 and Feb. 3	1	0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal. Feb. 2	0	8
Illustrated News of the World, Jan. 24 and 31	1	4
Punch, Jan. 24 and 31	0	12
The Observer, Jan. 26 and Feb. 2	1	0
The Field, Jan. 24 and 31	1	4
Illustrated London News for Nov. and Dec. 1862 (monthly Parts)—each	2	0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

New Books and new editions received by Steamer "Jeddo."

LIFE OF SIR ROBERT WILSON. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth ...Rs.	19	0
BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH, Pt. 1 8vo.	4	8
THE IRON COUSIN. 12mo.	1	8
LIFE OF F. XAVIER, by Rev. H. Venn. 12mo cloth	5	12
THE RENEWAL OF LIFE, by Dr. T. Chambers. 8vo. cloth	4	12
MERCER'S CHURCH PSALTER AND HYMN BOOK	1	8
SCIENTIFIC RECORD OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, Practical Mechanic's Journal ; Scientific Record of the Exhibition of 1862. Illustrated, 4to. cloth	21	0
EARL STANHOPE'S MISCELLANIES, Miscellanies Collected and Edited by Earl Stanhope. Post 8vo. cloth	3	12
COMIC ADVENTURES OF "A Young Man from the Country." Photographed from the Original Illustrations. Square	2	12
DR. SHEA'S ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, Prepared for Non-professional Readers. Fcap. 8vo. cloth	4	4
NORTH AND SOUTH. By the White Republican of "Frater's Magazine." Post 8vo. cloth	6	12
LIFE IN THE FORESTS OF THE FAR EAST ; Or, Travels in N. Borneo. By S. St. John, F.R.G.S., F.E.S. Illustrated Second Edition, revised. 2 vols. demy 8vo. cloth	24	0
AURORA FLOYD. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth	21	0
LAURENCE STRUILBY ; Or, Bush Life in Australia. Edited by Rev. G. Graham. Fcap. 8vo. cloth	3	12
MARRYAT'S PACHA OF MANY TALES, Cheap Edition, sewed	0	12
THE SHARPER DETECTED AND EXPOSED. By R. Houdin. Crown 8vo.	4	8
THE FREEMASON'S TREASURY. By Oliver. Demy 12mo. gilt, cloth, boards	5	12
COMICAL FELLOWS, with numerous Illustrations. 12mo. sewed	0	12
BISHOP COLENSO AND THE PENTATEUCH. Or, the Bible in the Gospel a Vindication of the History in the Old Testament. By Alpha. 8vo.	1	8
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR. Complete in 1 vol. 300 Engravings	5	12
DRIFTWOOD, SEAWEED, AND FALLEN LEAVES. By Rev. Dr. Cumming, D.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth	16	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
FOR NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. —Attention is directed to their unparallelled stock of Musical Instruments.

J. BROADWOOD AND SONS' PIANOFORTES.

Specially manufactured by the eminent firm of J. BROADWOOD AND SONS, to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. HERBERT & Co.'s very extensive importations of these Instruments, enable them to offer a choice to their Constituents and to sell on the most reasonable terms for *Cash payment*. These Instruments will be found to possess in an eminent degree the best qualities of *tone touch* and *durability* for which J. Broadwood and Sons, manufacturers, are so famous. Any Constituents wishing to have an Instrument in its original case, unpacked and direct from the factory of Messrs. Broadwood and Co., can be supplied at any time from HERBERT & Co.'s Bombay Musical Depot.

Sole Agents for the
SOLID GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES."
FULL COMPASS.

Remark.—Each Instrument is guaranteed by HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co. confidently recommend this superb Instrument to the notice of all Amateur Pianists, who value a perfect touch combined with brilliancy of Tone. By an entirely new arrangement of the Mechanical parts, each sound is made to be prolonged by *sympathetic vibration*, thus imparting to the Solid Grand Square of full compass a power which equals that of an ordinary Grand Piano. The mode of securing is universally pronounced to be perfect, and is *guaranteed in every respect*. The sympathetic Grand Squares made specially to the order of HERBERT & Co. comprise all the most valuable improvements suggested by the Exhibition of 1862.

IMPERIAL PIANOFORTE IN ROSEWOOD.

This Instrument is totally unlike any Pianoforte hitherto made. It has the fullest compass of keys and mechanism ;—it is capable of being played upon in the usual way and also of playing music itself ; without the least trouble or knowledge of music being required on the part of the attendant who may be using the self-performing part of the Instrument. The Keys are available for performance at the same moment the Instrument may be playing mechanically,—this wonderful novelty should be seen and heard to be correctly understood. The music selected for performance at intervals this day, is the following :—

OVERTURE.—FRA DIAVOLO.
SERENADE.—DON PASQUALE.
GALOP.—STURM MARCH.
DO.—GUSTAVE III.
QUADRILLE.—THE LANCERS.
LE CARNAVAL DE VENISE.

*** A very large assortment of every style and character of Music for this wonderful Instrument is in stock.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

HERBERT & Co. have in stock a number of instruments which have been in use for periods of three years and upwards, and which they are prepared to sell at moderate prices. Some of these Pianos are highly recommended, as being thoroughly acclimatized and in excellent order.

COMMISSION SALE PIANOFORTES.

Parties wishing to dispose of their Pianofortes, will find HERBERT & Co's. terms to be the most moderate in Bombay.

EXCHANGE OF PIANOFORTES.

Remark.—HERBERT & Co. will, at all times, be prepared to make a fair allowance for any Second-hand Pianoforte in part payment of the purchase of a new Instrument

REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

The Mechanical Department is under the direction of an English practical Superintendent, who has been sent out from one of the first Pianoforte manufacturers in London. With a staff of skilled workmen, and every Mechanical Appliance HERBERT & Co. can guarantee repairs of Pianofortes to be effected thoroughly and at moderate charges.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes let on hire by the Day, Month, or Year, according to circumstances and previous arrangement.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES.

Pianofortes tuned by Experienced Tuners, occasionally by the month, and half-year.

PIANOFORTE REQUISITES.

Music Stools in great variety, Pianoforte Wire, Hammer Felt and Cloth, Tuning Hammers and Forks, Tuning Pipes in sets of 8 and 13, and every appliance for Pianos.

FINE TONED HARMONIUMS.

Varying from the small sized *Minima* Harmonium, to the grand *Church*-Harmonium, of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.

Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent, HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at a most reasonable Price. All the Instruments have been made *specially for India, and to express order* : the usual defects of the Harmonium are in equality of tone and imperfect accord of the vibrators, and HERBERT & Co. have had every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect*.

Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Ware-rooms, Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co. enumerate amongst their unequalled assortment—

The Minima Harmonium.
The Dulciana Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-built Harmonium.
The Patent Percussion Harmonium.
The New Perfected Harmonium.
The Drawing-Room Model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.
MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

And a superb instrument with *two rows of keys and with twenty-two stops, in solid Oak called*

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.

On which all Organ Music can be performed with facility.
Price list and full particulars furnished on application.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SCREW COPYING PRESSES
Of the best Manufacture.

FOLIO SIZE.—Capable of taking Copies 18½ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The *working* of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra stout, and cut with a double thread, fitting into Gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought iron, and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true* Each Rs. 150.

FOOLSCAP COPYING PRESSES.

Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by the same maker and can be warranted.

The quality of the metal, its preparation, fit, &c., is precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

SECOND QUALITY FOOLSCAP.

Same size as above (15 by 10½) but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

These presses work very well, for light work ; the pressure is not so great under the same power as those above priced. Rs. 60 each.

LETTER SIZE PRESSES.
MORDAN'S BEST MAKE.

Size 12 inches long, by 10 inches wide, full size for letters Each Rs. 70.

COPYING BOOKS for the above lettered for index containing 1000 pages each from Rs. 4 to 8.

COPYING, AND OTHER INK.

HERBERT & Co. have a very large supply of the best Ink made by the celebrated Blackwood Company of Cheapside, London ; the present stock comprise—

COPYING INK.—Quarts and Pints.
STEEL PEN INK.—Ditto ditto.
BLUE INK.—In three sizes.
RED INK.—In four sizes.
BLUE-BLACK FLUID.—Four sizes.
RUBIAN INK.—A new tint.

Mercantile Establishments and others taking a quantity at one time, will be entitled to wholesale terms.

Single Bottles from 4 annas, to Rs. 2-8 each.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated S PEN in three degrees of Flexibility each box stamped Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one Dozen with Holder, complete annas 12.

MITCHELL'S M PEN as above :—three degrees of fine, viz. Broad, Fine and Medium each box containing one Dozen with holder complete, each annas 12.

HERBERT & Co. always keep in stock every requisite for the Office.—Library Desk, travelling Desk, &c. &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VELLUM TRACING CLOTH.

2,000 Yards of this very useful transparent medium is now in stock : the attention of Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors and others is respectfully asked to this opportunity of *purchasing at the old rates*, the very best quality.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished with all the modern improvements : *net cash* ...Rs. 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rosewood case, round corners, double feet panels, moulded top, &c., highly polished, one of *Collard and Collard's* make : *net cash* ... 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case repeater action, &c., a good toned Instrument : *net cash* ... 550

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Mahogany case, similar to the above, of fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys ; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. ... 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted; for *cash only*, as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.
Continued.

ACROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.
BINOCULAR FINISH.

THESE superior Instruments have an adjusting screw spindle for obtaining the most perfect vision upon the subject in view, they are finished in a most Artistic manner, highly polished and ornamented with gilt Mountings and Morocco covered tops ; the inside of each is fitted with a Silvered plate Glass reflector rendering these Stereoscopes the most perfect and complete of any kind hitherto invented, and suitable for every style of picture. Each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS UPON THE HARMONIUM.

THESE useful Articles of Furniture are indespensible to the Harmonium player, being made with a sloping seat and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles, while using the different stops of an Harmonium ; each Chair is beautifully polished imitation Rosewood with handsomely shaped back :—the seat is covered with Morocco leather. Price each Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MEASURING TAPES OF WOVE METTALIC SUBSTANCE.
Warranted not to expand, or Shrink.

HERBERT & Co. have just opened out a consignment of these improved articles : of lengths most useful for the purposes they are intended for viz :—

For Engineers and Surveyors... 50 feet lengths.
For Land Surveyors ... 60 do. do.
For Contractors and Builders... 100 do. do.
N. B.—About 200 on hand to select from.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

MUSIC STOOLS.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a large assortment of very beautiful Music Stools, all made to express order by one of the first manufacturers in London ; they are of different styles and designs in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut-tree. Prices each from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ALEXANDRE FLUTINAS.—A small stock of these favorite Instruments is now available, each in a wood box, lined and fitted with hooks, handle and lock, &c. ; they have the full number of keys, and a book of instruction is in the box with each Flutina.—Price Rs. 35 each, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR.—HERBERT & Co. invite notice to a richly-toned Presentation Guitar, manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother of pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 200, Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

SUPERIOR VIOLINS of excellent tone and highly finished, after the various models of Straduarius, Amati, Guenerius, Magini, and of other renowned Violin makers. From Rs. 50 each. Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW HARMONIUMS.

No. 1. Portable size for dispatch with Tent and Baggage, five octaves compass,—of oak, very cheap. Cash ...Rs. 100

No. 2. Full toned Organ quality made by Alexandre, Paris, very good instrument ... 130

No. 3. THE MINIMA HARMONIUM, is on an improved model, has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action ; each instrument is provided with a well-made box with lock and key, measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the price Rs. 240 to ... 280

No. 4. The "BOX" HARMONIUM, is so constructed as to fold up and let down into a small square box about 20 inches long and 12 by 15 broad and deep ; its tone is similar to the MINIMA ... 130

No. 5. SERAFINA ANGELICA or HARMONIFLUTE, is a perfect little gem, well adapted for use on board ship, as it can be folded up and carried in a bag ... 125

No. 6. PIANO HARMONIUMS, in rosewood and walnut wood, with 4 distinct qualities of tone. These instruments are made upon an entirely new principle, speaking with the quickest touch ; the whole is made to wind-up and fit under any Pianoforte ... 200

☞ *About 30 instruments to select from, comprising the above six kinds.*

No. 7. Elegantly published plain oak, with nine stops, fitted for the new invention called *Antiphonal*, by the application of which music of any kind can be played without the necessity of understanding *notation (or music)* while performing with the instruments ... 400

☞ *Two only of this kind left.*

No. 8. HANDSOME ROSEWOOD, with two (*double*) rows of keys, giving tone of about 12 different qualities. The lower part of this instrument has a foot pedal that acts upon a swell like an organ ... 650

☞ *Four of this kind left.*

No. 9. GRAND ORGAN HARMONIUM, with metal pipes enclosed in a handsome oakwood front carved and moulded, standing 8 feet high. This instrument has two rows of keys. (*swell and great Organ*), and a hand blower at the back ; it can be played fully with the upper row of keys coupled on the lower manual. A great many stops are in this beautiful Organ Harmonium ... 800

No. 9. A OAK WOOD, 16 stops, with composition movements to the Bass and Treble separately ; percussion action, &c., fitted for Antiphonal mechanism. This Harmonium is well secured with Zinc plate and is very strongly made ... 800

No. 10. ROSEWOOD PATENT MODEL, (*the drawing room Harmonium*), the finest specimen of this class made by Alexandre of Paris, and universally admired for its wonderful capacity, giving a volume of tone equal to a large Orchestra at the same time controuled into the softest echo... 900

☞ *Two only of this kind.*

No. 11. OAKWOOD PATENT MODEL. This Instrument is precisely similar to the above (No. 10) with the exception of the external ornamentation, which is very beautifully finished with mouldings and panels ; the wood is solid and very durable ... 850

☞ *Two of this kind.*

No. 12. WALNUT-WOOD PATENT MODEL, precisely similar to No. 10, but of rich colored beautifully figured wood, seldom met with in this country. The mechanism of these instruments is so constructed as to be easily unconnected by any one of ordinary intelligence, and the interior dusted and looked after without trouble or expense ... 900

No. 13. ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM EXTRA SIZE. This magnificent instrument has double rows of keys, and is fitted with 22 stops, there is a distinct *swell*, blowing apparatus at the back, &c., altogether the finest and largest Harmonium ever made by Alexandre ... 1,200

No. 14. RODULPH'S HARMONIUMS. Two of this new Maker's instruments are on hand ; they are remarkable for the softness of their tones, the vibraters being fixed to tubes of *solid* wood ; they are very durable, and in great favor. A composition pedal turns on the full power, which is distributed among 15 stops, all imitating the most popular solo instruments of an orchestra ...each. 700

☞ *Two of this kind left.*

N. B.—The whole of the above valuable stock of Harmoniums are now for sale, forming the second half of H. & Co.'s shipments to this place during the last six months. Several second-hand Harmoniums are for sale, which are not enumerated in the above list, prices Rs. 70 to ... 180

ANTIPHONELS.

☞ *Two of this kind left.*

ANTIPHONELS. These Machines are invented to play Music mechanically, and to produce the same effect upon an Organ or Harmonium *musically*,—as heard, when those Instruments are played upon by a professor or amateur in the ordinary way. The following Music is set upon small pieces of wood which are passed into the machine and set in motion, the keys of the Harmonium or Organ are then seen to move as if touched by invisible fingers, performing the Music whatever it is without the slightest error or the person attending to the instrument in any way ever the less be perfectly ignorant of the science of Music :

The Last Rose of Summer,
Selection from the Stabat Mater,
See the Conquering Hero Comes,
and twenty others.

Jackson's Te Deum, Morning and Evening Hymn, Old 100th Hanover, Rockingham—St. Ann's, and fifty others.

Psalms, Hymns, Chants, Services, &c., made to order, no matter how difficult the Music required.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Khuttel Barry*, Captain Ahmed Bin Mahomed, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense. The Captain or Owner will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's Deck.

HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo of the undermentioned marks per Ship *Excelsior*, Captain Anderson, from London, are hereby informed that the same are on the Ship's Deck, and if Boats are not alongside before Saturday next, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March 1863.

Memo.

Marks and Numbers.		Shippers.	Consignees.
J. B. & Co	100 Boxes Tinplates.	Alex. Walkinshaw.	Order.
W. Rose	400 Bundles Iron.		
„	100 Double Bundles Iron.		
J. B. & Co.	100 Boxes Candles.		
H. P.	20 Cases Matches.		
J. W. & Co.	2 Cks. Hardware.		
J. M. & Co.	1 Case Do.		

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Bhunsally Mohunlall Purmanundass, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to sell to Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee Colah, of Bombay Parsee Merchant, all those seven Pieces of Foras Freehold Land, situate at Tardeo, on Breach Candy Road, containing by admeasurement 57 Burgas and 20 square yards, or thereabouts, and Numbered 113 in the Collector's Plan, and 26 in the Collector's Bill, and bounded on the East by Foras Land, and the West by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee Colah, on the North by Foras Land belonging to Wassoodew Ramchund ; and on the South by Foras Land belonging to Bheewa Mahadow. All persons having any claim on the abovementioned Pieces of Foras Land, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, as Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, in Military Square, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated, this 3rd day of March 1863.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Shree Jewanjee Maharaz hath contracted to sell to Thucker Jayram Hurry, all that Piece of Land with the dwelling house thereon, situate in Wittulwaddy Street, in the lane of Wittobas' Temple, without the Fort, bounded on the East by the Wittulwaddy Cross Street, on the West by the respective houses of Premjee Moolje and Thucker Purshotum Visram, and the North partly by the said street and partly by the house of Candass Narrandass, and on the South by the house of Thuckur Dams Khetsey, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 111, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 273. Any person having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated, this 3rd day of March 1863.

L. & S. L. ACLAND AND PRENTIS.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GRANT BUILDINGS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the 9th of March, at 2 p.m., (at the Office of the Secretary of the Colaba Company, on the premises), the two Blocks of Buildings, known as the GRANT BUILDINGS, and situated at the Arthur Bunder.

N. B.—The Catalogues of particulars of sale of the above property (some of which have already been circulated) having undergone material alterations the attention of intending purchasers is particularly drawn to the fact. Corrected Catalogues may be had on application.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	Rs.	6
Raisins, Do. a box	„	6
Rahat Loucoum, (Turkey Sweetmeat,) a box	„	6

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

25 Bundles of damaged Brass Wire.
A few Dozen Brass and Iron Padlocks.
Hand-vice Hammers, Cork Screws, Marble Balls, &c.
1 Case of Pocket Penknives and Scissors.
36 Kegs of Red Lead.
3 Large Persian Carpets.
40 Large and small Cambay Carpets.
30 Tins of Linseed Oil 5 Gallons each.
20 Kegs of Yellow Ochre 2 Maunds each.
6 Do. do. do. 1 do.
46 Tins of Black Lacquer ½ Gallon each.
73 Iron Kegs of White Lead 1 Maund each.
46 Iron Patent Dryers ½ Maund each.
2 Casks of Lamp Black 160 lbs. each.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAINWARE, &c., AT PARELL, NEAR THE "LALL BAGH" ESTATE.

On MONDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction, the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c. (of a Gentleman changing his residence) at Parell, near the "Lall Bagh" Estate, the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Knives and Forks, handsome Carved Furniture such as Circular Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa Couches lined with Damask, Predieu, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Whatnot, Teapoys, Marble Round Table, Sideboard, Screens, Dining Tables, Tea Caddy, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Clocks, Ornaments, Bedstead, Wardrobe, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Stands, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from Friday the 6th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

Lot.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka-built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, Cookroom, and Out-Houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The property is now on view.

The plan of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, No 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th March 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, next the 10th instant, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Mulls.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen, Claret, at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.

Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.

Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th March 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 4th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	93½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	1½ do.	33 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	28 "
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	29 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.1,800p.sh-pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	190.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
ManockjiPittySpinning&Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 390 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
VictoriaSpinningCo.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning&Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs.100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Tardeo Mill Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
" Loan 1835-36 .... } 96
" Loan 1842-43 .... }
" Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five per Cent. Loan 105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes .... " 10-3
Spanish Dollars .... " 210
Carolus .... " 290
Mexican Dollars .... " 225
German Crowns .... " 213
Five Franc Pieces .... " 205
Bar Silver .... " 196¼ to 196¾
Gold Leaf .... " 16¼

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .... £3 15s. 0d. to £4 7s. 6d.
" (Seed) .... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .... £3 10s. 0d. Nominal.
(Seed) .... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
To China .... }
To Clyde .... } No enquiry.
To Hull .... }
To Calcutta and back .... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (2nd March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.
Broach, New (to arrive) .... Rs. 460 to 465
Surat New (Do.) .... " 460 to 465
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur .... " 440 to 445
New Oomravuttee .... " 430 to 431
Old Compta .... " 430 to 431
Old Dharwar Sawginned .... " 545 to 550
New Barsee, and Nuggur .... " 432 to 433
New Veraval .... " 445 to 446
New Khandeish .... " 425 to 427
Old Poratchee .... " 400 to 405
New Accote .... " 434 to 435
New Mangalore .... " 450 to 452
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs. 6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 33 / 37 to 38
Niger .... " 23 to 24

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. "
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	℔ cent ℔ anm.			
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do. 1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand .... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight .... frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do. .... " 2-54 " "
On Demand .... " 2-51 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
" on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d.
" 1 month's sight .... 2s.
" On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

In the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
Sight .... at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 21st, 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 1	Fatta Allum	Arthur	Port Siam 29 Dec.
	Miletus	Shaw	Liverpool 8 Nov.
3	Postilyon	Greir	Java 6 Dec.
	Whampoa	Pritchard	Boston 31 Oct.
	Princess Alexandra	White	Liverpool 1 Nov.
	Feronia	Hutchinson	Liverpool 28 Sept.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 2 March.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 3	Forfarshire	Kemp	Calcutta.
	Sir E. Perry	Nacoda	Rangoon.
	Futtay Allum	Shearle	Cochin & Calcutta.
	Scindian	Pike	London viaCochin.
	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Whampoa,* from Boston.—Mr. and Mrs. Munger ; Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine ; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce ; Miss Abbott and Mrs. Pritchard.

Per Steamer *Victoria,* from Surat.—Captain Weir ; Dr. Gibson ; 2 first class natives ; two soldiers and a lady and two hundred and twenty-five natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone,* to Surat.—One hundred and fifty natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Edwin Fox,* F. F. Maclean, bound to Cochin.
Ship *Judul Bary,* Nacoda, bound to Jooda and Hoodooda.
Brig *Gazel,* Nacoda, bound to Mauritius.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Adriatic,* for Liverpool.
Ship *Hadashah,* for Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—14 Packages Madeira Wine, 976 I. Gallons, John Barretto and Co. ; 600 packages Wet Dates, 698¾ cwt., Enderjee Moonsy ; 228 bags Gall, 285 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co

Caroline Agnes.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama ; 1 case Mango Pickles and Sauce, Cardwell Parsons and Co. ; 344 pieces E. Teeth, 69 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lbs., Tuluckgur Dowlutgur.

For Liverpool.

Uncas.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Combier Son and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Natolia.—76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Nursy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mallijee Sewjee.

Tasmania.—21 bales Cotton, 73¾ cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttaysing ; 90 bales Cotton, 270 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Bosphorus.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Mornington.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Runchore Megjee ; 39 bales Wool, 118¾ cwt. ; 49 bales Cotton, 173¾ cwt., Rana Roysee.

Grey Hound.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee ; 75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Morino.—2 half bales Cotton, 3¼ cwt., W. Nicol and Co ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 100 bags Gall, 125 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 81 bales Cotton, 283½ cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.

Brunelle.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co. ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Megjee ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun : 1 half bales Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Kasseo Waga ; 130 bales Cotton, 390 cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee.

Herald.—120 packages Hemp, 105 cwt., Ludha Madewjee ; 150 bundles Linseed, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram ; 1400 bundles Coir Yarn, 75 cwt., Topun Enderjee ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee.

Zambia.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Tekorsy Dewjee ; 512 bundles Surseed, 256 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck ; 65 bales Cotton, 227¼ cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt. ; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman ; 450 bundles Country Gall ; 225 cwt. ; 50 bundles Beda, 25 cwt., Ruttonjee Bhoyjee ; Loose Bones, 107 cwt., Jooma Natha ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Resolute.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Premjee Wookerda ; 115 bales cotton, 402¼ cwt. Jadew Ragowjee ; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Mathooradass Vusunjee ; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Adriatic.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Queen of the Seas.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Dawn of Hope.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

City of Delhi.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., John Clover and Co. ; 700 bags Rapeseed, 1,050 cwt., Fernandize ; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Nensy Curumsy.

King of Algeria.—126 bales Cotton, 441 cwt., Lalloobhoy Manecklall.

For Havre.

Giscourse.—200 bags Coppras, 100 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; 210 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., J. Sigg fried and Co. ; 700 bags Coffee, 1,025 cwt., Dinshaw Ardaseer and Co.

Zemindar.—50 halves bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Eloisa.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., K. Madhowdass and Co.

Hadapah.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Worsley ... Bombay.
*946 Auckland, (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ...
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley ... Persian Gulf.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby ... ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge .. Kurrachee.
*1022 Dalhousie, (screw), ... Bombay.
*387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) ... ... Bombay.
*225 Euphrates, ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
*495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), ... Bombay.
*1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), ... Calcutta.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang ... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett ... Kurrachee.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Hewison ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur (screw), ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
950 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams ... Aden.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay,
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
679 Caroline Agnes, W. Ovenstone—W. Nicol&Co.(c.l.Feb.13)
1156 Hornet, Prynn—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
927 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 26)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
824 Adriatic, D. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1107 Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1249 Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co(c. l. Jan. 30)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
1070 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
816 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
872 Concordia, D. Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
876 Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1215 Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
812 Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1410 Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Feb. 20)
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1665 Lillies, Bell.
1033 Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Tons.
951 Mornington, Gathere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
650 Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1169 Pride of the Ocean, J. Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1337 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
1072 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
983 Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 2.)
725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1004 Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)

FOR ADEN.
650 Boyne, Kemp—Hajee Fazell Marcally. (l. c. Feb. 18)
614 Forfarshire, Richmond. (c. l. Feb. 21)
300 Judul Bary, Nacoda—Haji Esmail Sidick. (c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR HAVRE.
255 D'Artagnan, G. T. Dizac—R. Frith & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
826 Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
512 Giscours, Lein—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 23)
527 Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. March 3)
1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)

FOR CHINA.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
140 Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart.
960 Indore (s), Brown.—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

FOR SIAM.
891 Prince of Wales, J. Winckler—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.

MOULMAIN.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
607 Noosrut Shah, W. Minto—Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1499 Tulja, A. Crowell—Cursondass Madhavadass.
639 Cutch Merchant, Ashley. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR KURRACHEE.
493 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE AND MAURITIUS.
Kurrachee (s), G. Beyts. (c. l. Feb. 27)

FOR HUDOODA.
444 Waverly—Hajee Mohomed Sedick. (c. l. Feb. 26)

FOR COLOMBO.
154 Keeratta Roodreen—D. Bhicajee Khan (c. l. Feb. 13)

FOR ZANZIBAR COAST.
669 Nasree, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bussora Merchant, Richards.—H. Moosa Joosub.
623 Colgrain, P. Case—Peel Cassels & Co.
514 Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co.
1647 Earl of Dalhousie, J. Campbell—Cursetjee Muncherjee.
682 Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.
436 Fatel Rahamon, Nicoline—Shaik Md. A. Latiff.
212 Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.
670 Futtel Salamum, T. Davies.—H. A. N. Mahomed.
820 Futtay Allum, Mitchell.
130 Hamidobux, Nacoda.
890 Harkaway, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
620 Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo.
1042 Indomitable, Carren, R. N. R. Arthur.
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
651 Lady Canning, H. M. Sidick.
364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
747 Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
Postilyon, Greir.
600 Sarah, Gordon.—Wallace & Co.
498 Shaw Allum, C. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
848 Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co.
Whampoa, Pritchard—Tudor Ice Company.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Duke of Northumberland, Brown—D. Cursetjee & Co.
Reine de Anges, Terras—D. Cursetjee & Co.
Shaw Allum, Clarke—Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.
Japan, Henderson—Captain.
391 Lady Rawlinson, Rowe—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.

MAULMAIN.
591 Princess Royal, Anderson—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOURBON.
Godavery.

NOT FIXED.
Rebecca Shephard, Summers—Captain.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of February 22, announced the arrivals of Ships *Thomas Bell,* Frank Putt. (Port and date not mentioned) Ship *Sevilla,* Hugh Kerr, from New Zealand 9th December

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 22, Barque *Gallant Neil,* Bews, from Gopaulpore 16th, and Poondy 17th February.

24, Ship *Royal Stuart,* Carnwell, from London 7th Nov.

25, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steam Ship *Bengal,* G. F. Henry, from Suez 5th, Aden 11th, and Galle 22nd February.

DEPARTURE.—Feb. 22, Ship *Empress,* Burr, to London, via Pondicherry and Cuddalore.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Murray, Major W., 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Bolarum.

Hearn, Surgeon Major C.B., 1st Royals, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

Hobson, Major General, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 3rd March 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regiment, is President, will re-assemble tomorrow, at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up, for the use of Troops, in Garrison.

2. Lieut. Sangster, 106th Regt., attached to the General Depôt, has obtained leave of absence, to proceed to Bombay, from Khandalla, from 3rd to 9th instant.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 2nd March 1863.

Major General Farrell, Commanding Mhow Division, has permission to proceed to Bombay preparatory to his resigning his command of the Mhow Division and returning to Europe.

Bt. Major F. Roome of the 10th Regt. N. I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 14th February 1863.

Assistant Surgeon J. Ffolliott, is placed on general duty Sind Division and directed to join.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd March 1863.

Mr. W. P. Arnot, was appointed to the command of the *Victoria,* from the 2nd instant, and is directed to engage a crew and prepare that vessel for sea.

Sporting.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The public are informed that the second day's Rifle shooting will take place at the Butts at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The entrance list for the "Pendor Rifle" will close this-day (Wednesday) at noon. Tents, chairs, and refreshments are ready on the ground for the use and accommodation of the visitors who may honor the association by their attendance.

CRICKET.—A match between the Union Cricket Club H. M.'s 103rd Fusiliers will be played on Friday the 6th instant, at Upper Colaba, at ten o'clock in the morning. This is the first opportunity since these two Clubs met many years ago, and the lovers of Cricket may expect some excellent play on both sides.

Letters to the Editor.

CHESS AND ARITHMETIC.

SIR,—The *Bombay Gazette* used to be the chess organ and authority of Western India, and it would be pleasant to see it re-enter that field of intellectual entertainment and elegant amusement.

The object of this present writing, however, is not so much chess as arithmetic or mathematics, and members of your readers would be able to answer the enquiry which I am about to make. Trusting that some one will, I proceed to put it.

The *Illustrated London News* of the 10th gave a three-move problem, which was one of the prize problems at the International Exhibition chess congress of last year. The Editor spoke in high terms of its beauty. Well, a friend of mine had done all he knew to solve it, and at last said that he thought there must be a mistake in the position for he had tried every variation on the board. I suggested that he could scarcely have done that, for I thought it likely that if he made one variation a minute he would have to live to a good age to exhaust all the variations of which the position was susceptible Will. (I will not say can) any of your readers work it out?

RED CROSS KNIGHT.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

DEATH.

At Madras, on the 24th February, the wife of Mr. J. Robertson, of son.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 21	KURRACHEE	Feb 20
AGRA	Feb 26	LAHORE	Feb 18
ALLAHABAD	Feb 4	LONDON	Feb 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan 23	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan 20	MADRAS	Feb 26
BANGALORE	Feb 27	MALTA	Jan 12
COCHIN	Feb 8	MEERUT	Feb 24
CALCUTTA	Feb 23	OUDH	Feb 14
CAPE	Dec 13	PUNJAUB	Feb 8
CEYLON	Feb 17	PENANG	Jan 13
DELHI	Feb 23	RANGOON	Jan [illegible]
FRANCE	Jan 18	SUEZ	[illegible] 12
HONGKONG	Jan 27	SINGAPORE	Jan 13

CALENDAR——MARCH, 1863.

Full Moon .... Thursday 5d. 7h. 36.8m. P.M.
Last Quarter ...... Thursday 12d. 11h. 46.4m. P.M.
New Moon .... Thursday 19d. 7h. 28.2m. P.M.
First Quarter ...... Friday 27d. 1h. 48.8m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends at7.19	6 19	6 5	10 42	11 1	Date 2nd March. Time—7h. 59m. 49s.
Thur.	5	Venus rises at 7.35	6 18	6 6	11 18	11 35	
Fri.	6	Venus sets at 7.31m.	6 17	6 6	11 51	0 7	
Sat.	7	Perpetua, M.	6 16	6 6	0 23	0 39	
Sun.	8	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 7	0 53	1 10	
Mon.	9	Mars rises at 10.20.	6 15	6 7	1 27	1 47	
Tues.	10	Mars sets at 11.28m.	6 14	6 7	2 4	2 22	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 4th.—First Federal American Congress, 1789.
Thursday 5th.—Acre retaken, 1799.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.
Friday 6th.—Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.
Saturday 7th.—Bank of England suspended payment, 1797.—British and Foregn Bible Society established, 1804.
Sunday 8th.—William III died, 1702.—Battle of Aboukir, 1801.—Bernadotte died, 1844.
Monday 9th.—Rizzio assassinated, 1566.—Nadir Shah entered Delhi, 1739.
Tuesday 10th.—The second Temple of Jerusalem finished under Darius, B.C. 515.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

OUR hapless, unfortunate Secretary of State for India, against whose general policy Manchester presented a remonstrance at the close of last year, to the head of the Government, in terms which Lord Palmerston in his usual off-hand way characterised as nothing else than a bill of indictment against a colleague in whom he had every confidence, must now surely be trembling in his shoes!

The remonstrance has just been followed up by a demonstration of another sort. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce at its Annual Meeting held on the 26th January, at Manchester, has declared by the mouth of the President, Mr. Ashworth, whose sentiments were echoed and approved by every succeeding speaker, that Sir Charles Wood and his Council are incompetent ; that some able member of Parliament must be found who at the request of the "Manchester Chamber of Commerce backed by the public opinion of Manchester" must introduce a bill for the reform of the Indian Government," one of the speakers adding appropriately enough, that "the fittest man in the House of Commons, to take up and work out this great question was John Bright!"—an announcement received of course with "loud applause!"

Poor Sir Charles Wood in his recent speech before his constituents at Halifax complained, with reason, that charges and statements of the most unjust character were constantly being brought against himself and the Members of his Council out of doors, which the same parties had not the courage to bring forward face to face in the House of Commons where they could be answered and refuted.

Is Charles's challenge then at length to be accepted? Is the gauntlet he has thrown down to be taken up by Manchester? Are we to have a fair stand up fight, and battle waged on the only fitting arena, the floor of the House of Commons, as to the views that ought to prevail on Indian Government? We greatly doubt it; and yet on every ground it is desirable that some such discussion in the House of Commons should take place, for Government cannot always afford to be silent, when its conduct is constantly denounced, however unjustly, in quarters supposed to be influential, without its character and efficiency being seriously impaired. As regards the recent proceedings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, they are not likely to cause much inconvenience to a Government vastly weaker than the present on its Indian policy.

Rarely has so much ignorant, reckless assertion been put forth at any meeting composed of shrewd intelligent men of the world, as was displayed by most of the speakers on the subject that formed the burden of their theme, the culture of cotton and the Government of India. That they do not get the quantity nor the quality of the cotton they require, is in their opinion entirely the fault of the Government, and instead of dealing in any practical, common sense way, with the subject,—we are overwhelmed with a host of imaginary grievances, about Land Tenures, sale of Waste Lands, redemption of Land Tax, Contract Laws ; and a hundred other topics perfectly irrelevant to the question at issue. What earthly useful purpose does it serve to be constantly telling us that "that enlightened Governor" the late Lord Canning had a scheme for the sale of Waste lands and the redemption of the land tax which, if carried out, would have alleviated Lancashire distress and, as their language would imply if it meant anything, fed their mills with cotton, all which delectable schemes, that dreadful ogre Sir Charles Wood, ruthlessly subverted! It is difficult to discuss seriously such absurdities. It has become quite a fashion when it suits a purpose to laud what is called "the enlightened policy" of the late Viceroy, in his mode of dealing with the Waste Land question, when he came to act on the suggestions thrown out by Lord Stanley, and to blame Sir Charles Wood for the manner in which he modified them. Yet there is perhaps hardly a question raised during the eventful Viceroyship of that, in many respects, most estimable nobleman, which more strikingly displayed the defects of his Government and policy in his mode of dealing with it. He was, towards the end of 1858, asked to inquire and report by the then Secretary of State on the subject of Waste Lands, and on the receipt of these instructions, he caused the requisite inquiries to be made. For three years nothing is done, when suddenly, and in the midst of his preparations for his departure, he dashes at the subject on farther pressure, and instead of reporting, proceeds to act, and that too on principles never sanctioned by any superior authority at Home.

Sir Charles Wood no doubt blunders often enough, but in the opinion of most persons, we believe, who have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the subject, he acted with wisdom and prudence when he modified, altered, and improved Lord Canning's much vaunted resolutions regarding the disposal of Waste Lands.

But supposing Lord Canning had *given* the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the Waste Lands of India, instead of passing resolutions about them, would there have been a bale more of Indian cotton in Liverpool than there is at the present moment? We do not believe it. Cotton is not grown by *talking,* and Manchester as yet, has done little else.

There has been no want of land in India for purposes of cotton culture—but there has been hitherto a great want of what is hardly of less importance,—steadiness of demand for the article, at a price sufficient to make the culture of it remunerative.

The President of the Chamber stated at the meeting, that Manchester had been for "nearly thirty-four years offering remonstrance or advice to every variety of Indian board that has existed in that period." We think they are likely to be in the same position, with every Indian board that will be in England for fifty years to come, if they have no advice or suggestions to offer of a more practical character than the rambling reckless talking that characterised almost every speech delivered at the meeting.

Why should Manchester waste its energies in rushing to every corner of the earth seeking new fields for cotton instead of applying them to develope a steady, healthful industry in its proper cultivation in the fields already known? At one time it is full of exultation about Algeria, and Australia, now it is all for Italy and the Ottoman Empire; Mr. Ashworth indeed is so charmed with the liberality of the Sultan in the inducements he holds out for the cultivation of cotton in his dominions by offering the gratuitous possession of land, that he suggests the deposition of Sir Charles Wood for the Sultan, in order that some animation may be imparted to the Indian Council! Few products can be grown over so wide an area and under such varieties of climate as cotton, but being at same time one of the cheapest, the conditions of its profitable culture are only found in countries where labour is abundant and cheap, the principal of these being India and the Southern States of America. If it could be got from America, India now as formerly might go to the wall, but it is a little too bad of Manchester to rail at and abuse the Indian Secretary in Council because Indian cotton cannot be had for the asking, now that the other great source of supply has been shut up.

Gleams of sense are to be found in some of the speeches at the Meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, notwithstanding the irrelevancy of the greater part of what was spoken. Mr. Bazley, a gentleman who was tolerably conversant with all that has been said and done on the subject of Indian cotton for the last fifteen years, and who ought to be well acquainted with all the outs and ins of the question, said "that unless efforts were made by the trade at home on the one hand, and encouragements given by the Government on the other, we might long be subjected to this unfortunate distress, which was oppressing both the capital and labour of the country. The consuming public of England ought to be placed in immediate contact with the producing ryot of India." We hardly know what Mr. Bazley expects when he asks for "encouragements from Government," for we cannot suppose he means bounties according to the counsels of Mr. Bright, and yet short of actual subsidy, there is little to be had from Government, that has not been already done or is now doing.

Mr. Pender one of the new M.P.'s for Totnes said at the same meeting, "let them ask for nothing they were not fairly entitled to, and which could not be given, and by pressure and fair representation their request would probably be granted." We quite agree with Mr. Pender, and farther believe that the Manchester Chamber, if it have any real grievance, will on "fair representation" have it promptly remedied, and that without "pressure."

MAJOR GENERAL FARRELL has resigned the command of the Mhow Division, and applied for leave to return to Europe.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, *2nd March,* 8-50 P.M.

Steamer *Candia,* anchored from Calcutta at 7 P.M.

GALLE, *March 3rd* 4-5 P.M.

Steamer *Benares* sailed for Bombay.

WE are credibly, informed, that on the retirement of Colonel Woosnam, the following changes will take place in the Ordnance Department. Lieutenant Colonel Wray to be Inspector General; Major Haggard, from the Poona Arsenal, to Bombay. as Agent for Gunpowder ; and Captain Mellersh from Scinde to Poona in the place of Major Haggard. We are also given to understand, that the assimilation of the Ordnance Department, in this country, to that of the Home Service will not much longer be delayed.—*Deccan Herald, March 2.*

THE Head Quarter's Wing, H. M.'s 5th N. L. I., will leave Poona, for Sholapoor, en-route to Dharwar, via Kulladghee, to-morrow.—*Id.*

THE Viceroy's camp left Muttra on the morning of the 23rd, about 7 A.M., for Jyt, His Excellency going round via Bindrabund.

A flight of locusts passed over the station of Muttra, on the 24th at noon. There happened to be a strong wind blowing at the time, which may have prevented them from settling.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 26.*

ORDERS have been sent out from the Horse Guards for the reduction of three Cavalry Regiments by a troop, viz., the 19th, 20th and 21st Hussars, so there will be one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet and seventy-five troopers retained as supernumeraries they are absorbed.—*Id.*

ALLAHABAD, *23rd February.*—"Mr. Edmonstone, our present Lieutenant Governor, leaves Allahabad next Saturday, the 28th, on which date it is expected Mr. Harington will take charge of the Government.—*Id.*

NEWS-LETTER.

MHOW, *23rd February,* 1863.

THE Commander-in-Chief left here this morning. His Excellency employed Friday in inspecting H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders. The gymnasium and workshops lately established by Colonel Payn, were especially noticed, and warmly commended. The orderly-room, school, cook-houses, wash-houses, and married men's quarters all came in for a share of His Excellency's notice. Indeed nothing escaped him in the 72nd. At the end of the inspection, His Excellency expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the state of the corps in every particular. On Friday evening, the Parsees presented His Excellency with an address. On Saturday, the 6th Dragoons were inspected most minutely, and gave great satisfaction. The men were highly complimented by His Excellency for their admirable behaviour, during the late Court Martial. His Excellency's visit has been exceedingly gratifying to all parties.—*Deccan Herald, March 2.*

BAREILLY, *24th February.*

"HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Shajehanpore, where he joined the Head Quarters camp, on Friday the 20th the following day he inspected the troops, looked over the public buildings, barracks &c., rumour says Sir Hugh has resolved to abandon Futtyghur as a station for European troops, so that the wing of the 88th Regiment will be removed to Shajehanpoor very soon; it is also in contemplation to establish a Regiment at Lohoo Ghat, for which purpose His Excellency intends at once to personally examine the locality in spite of the remonstrance of the Commissioner of Kumaon. Meanwhile there can be little doubt of the certainty attending the location of a Regiment there, and the abandonment of Moradabad. Among other interesting subjects, Colonel Maxwell presented a very simple, yet scientific invention of a private soldier of the 88th regiment, '*a dacent broth of a boy*' from Westport for pulling punkahs *ad libitum* which made not only the Chief but all the Engineers stare with astonishment one cooley boy can by this invention work at least one hundred punkahs, by means of a pendulum and Pat Murray deserves a fortune I presume, as the saving to Government will be upwards of 20,000 rupees per annum.

While writing, I hear the booming of cannon, announcing the Chief's arrival at Bareilly. "I hear the old warrior is looking wearied and exhausted, and requires rest, which has been strongly recommended by the medical men. After reviewing the troops, and being feasted by the 104th on Thursday, His Excellency proceeds to Lohoo Ghat and Nynee Tal, the camp will move on towards Moradabad and Meerut.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 26.*

LOCAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Bombay Army is expected this day to return to the Presidency, His Excellency will take up his residence in the house of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, Breach Hill.

THE American ship *Whampoa,* which arrived in our harbour yesterday from Boston brought a cargo of Ice.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The President and Directors request general attendance at a Lecture to be delivered in the Town Hall on Monday the 9th instant at 8 o'clock P.M.

Subject.—The Rise and Fall of Portuguese Dominion in India.

Lecturer.—Revd. Dr. M. Mitchell.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 206. Of these 120 were Hindoos, of whom 87 were males ; two Moosulmans, males ; 76 Parsees ; 28 of whom being males, three Christians two being males ; and five of all other castes, of whom only two were males. With regard to ages there were 40 under ten years of age, 43 under twenty, 91 between twenty and forty, 27 between forty and sixty, and five upwards of sixty. Out of the 206 admissions 137 were cured, six relieved, 52 absented, and eleven remain under treatment.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—These sweet discoursers of music gave their first entertainment on last Monday night to an overcrowded and highly amused audience. Every part of the house was literally filled ; and those who were late, had to return home disappointed, for there was really no place available. It would be difficult to describe the various parts in which this company of "sable brothers" distinguished itself, in singing, in wit, in instrumental music. DAVE CARSON is the life and soul of this talented troupe. His sallies of wit kept the house in one continued roar of laughter. His talk in Hindustanee in imitation of native servants was especially appreciated, as affording considerable mirth and amusement. The most wonderful part of his performances was the song "the Blue tailed fly," in which he imitated the buzz of a fly admirably. Mr. Pierce's original song "Oh take me to London again," was encored; but Mr. Pierce diverted the attention of his admiring hearers with a novel piece. He brought forward a round table on which were arranged large and small pieces of rock stone, on which he displayed his marvellous talent for music, for he produced wonderful variations of difficult airs thereon. To say that the songs were gems, the music exquisite, the interludes rich in their indescribable variety of wit and humour, and that the whole performance was a rare intellectual treat, would be to tell what every body knows must have been the case, with this most clever Company of *artistes* on the boards. We must not omit "the little wonder," "Signora Don,"—a dancing dog, attired in female clothes, including the hoop, &c., and "waltzing ridiculously cleverly." As those who were present on Monday night would be tempted to go again on Thursday, we recommend those who did not witness the first performance, to secure seats beforehand to avoid disappointment.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 3rd March 1863.

BROACH.—Fine ; N.E. moderate.
BULSAR.—Fair ; morning cool, N.E. calm.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy.
GALLE.—Calm and fine day. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded, wind light East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair ; variable Westerly.
MADRAS.—Fair, S.S.W. Ther. 79. Baro. 30.
PAUMBEN.—Fine day, Southerly light. Ther. 82.
SURAT.—Morning cool, hot day, sultry evening.

THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

List of business to be brought before the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on Wednesday the 4th March 1863, at 2 o'clock P.M.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

2. A Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

3. A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

4. A Bill to entrust Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

5. A Bill for the Re-incorporation and Re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

6. A Bill to provide for the Management of the Vehar Water Works.—First Reading.

7. A Bill to amend Act XV. of 1858 for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Aden.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

K. WEST,
Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

WIDENING THE COLABA CAUSEWAY.—A letter has been written by the Collector of Bombay to the Municipal Commissioners informing them in reply to their application for the strip of ground required for widening the causeway, being taken by them, that the land is not in charge of his Department, but in that of the Garrison Engineer. As far as his Department however is concerned, he *adds, there is no objection.*

LOCAL BUILDING ACT.—A letter from the Clerk of the Peace to the Commissioners informs them, in reply to an enquiry of theirs, that their letter No. 52 is being circulated amongst Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and the subject of the local building act will be brought before the Worshipful Bench at its next meeting, which, however cannot take place before the 13th instant.

Mr. V. J. Taborda has been admitted as an authorized plain plumber by the Board.

The Honorable Jugonnath Sunkersett has addressed a letter to the Commissioners, requesting that a free supply of water may be granted to him, it being his intention either to construct a cistern or put up an iron tank in his Oart at Girgaum, near the public road, for the use of the public, as there is no good drinking water for the poor of his neighbourhood. He adds that he will bear the expense of laying the pipe, and if his request be complied with, and the ground occupied by the tank will be made over to the Municipality.

The Clerk to the Commissioners has addressed a letter stating that the board are willing to accede to the above request.

The following letter has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioners by the Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 525 of 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd December last, No. 3,388, suggesting the removal of the guns on the Apollo Pier, and in reply to state that the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the removal of the guns from the Apollo Pier, but the races together with the Mazagone, will remain where they are, in order that the Battery may be reinstated in case of emergency. The Governor in Council therefore desires that nothing should be done on the Pier to obstruct the due working of the guns, should it be found necessary hereafter to replace them in position.—I have the honor, &c.

H. L. MEREWETHER, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

The Municipal Commissioners have addressed a letter to W. A. Kerr, Esq. forwarding copy of the Resolution of Government refusing to sanction a pecuniary grant for the establishment of the proposed slaughter house in Bombay.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. 96.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1863.

Letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, No. 51, dated 8th January 1863—Stating that Mr. W. A. Kerr of Nassick and another gentleman were about to establish a Farm there with the object of supplying the Bombay community with first class well fed beef and mutton at a fair rate, and requesting the sanction of Government to the opening of a slaughter house at Byculla, and to the grant to Mr. Kerr, as the Commissioners' share, of the sum of Rupees 10,000 on certain conditions.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioners to be informed that they can, under the provisions of Section 93 of Act XIV of 1856, grant a license for the opening of a slaughter house on the site proposed, and that Government will not object to the proposed grant of Rupees 10,000 for a really public slaughter house. But that a grant of Municipal funds to erect a slaughter house which is to be strictly private property, and to form part of a private undertaking, is open to obvious objection.

Secretary to Government.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

No. 240.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 20th February 1863.

Letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay No. 328, dated 6th February 1863—Explaining, with reference to Government Resolution No. 96, dated 23rd January 1863, how Mr. Kerr's scheme for a Slaughter House at Bombay comes within the meaning of "Public Slaughter House."

RESOLUTION.—The Municipality already possesses full power to supervise the Slaughter House, as regards the maintenance of cleanliness, &c., and in all other necessary respects, and Government can see no reason for giving such assistance as has been asked by Mr. Kerr, unless the Slaughter House is to become the property of the Municipality to the full extent of the advance given.

Secretary to Government.

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

THE CENSUS AND DRY CONSERVANCY.

No. 1833 OF 1862.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward to you the accompanying printed copy of the Annual Mortuary Returns and Reports for the year ending 31st January 1862, prepared by Dr. Haines, and to draw your attention to paragraph 10 of that gentleman's report.

2. I am at the same time desired to annex extract from the paper, Extract paras. 44 to 57 from a letter from Dr. Ogilvie, Acting Inspector General of Prisons 879A. dated 1st December 1860, relative to the system of "Dry Conservancy as it is called," *i. e.* the removal of filth and refuse in a dry state, or mixed with earth, moveable iron pans being used, partially filled with earth, to receive liquid matter which requires removal, and refuse which cannot be conveniently buried being then burnt in kilns or furnaces constructed for the purpose.

3. This system I am desired to state was introduced into the low lying portions of Kurrachee some years ago, at the suggestion of General Scott, and was found to work well, where the defective fall of the ground prevented drainage.

4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is desirable to give the foregoing plan a trial in some of the low lying districts described by Dr. Haines, not as a perfect substitute for drainage, but as an auxiliary to other modes of conservancy.

5. Your special attention is also requested to paras. 12 of the end of Dr. Haines report and I am further desired to annex copy and extract of the papers noted below and to inform you that Government would be glad to receive from you any expression of your opinions on the propositions of Drs. Haines, and Leath for an accurate census of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Memorandum by Dr. A. H. Leith, dated 4th June 1862. Extract Paras. 1 to 4 of a Memo. by Mr. J. B. Peile, Under Secretary to Government, dated 26th June 1862. I have the honor, &c.,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th Nov. 1862.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MINUTE BY MR. HUTCHINSON.

Government requests our opinion on the following points.

1st. On the 10th para. of the annual Mortuary Report prepared by Dr. Haines which refers to.

a. The comparative mortality during two six yearly periods, of certain districts which have come under registration, with reference to density of population in, and sanitary condition of those districts.

b. The sanitary condition of certain low lying districts, in reference chiefly to the want of properly designed sewers.

2nd. The principle of the system of what is termed "dry conservancy" as illustrated by an extract of a letter from the Inspector General of Prisons.

3rd. The application of this system, in certain parts of Bombay, as an auxiliary to other modes of conservancy and

4th. The propositions of Drs. Leith and Haines for an accurate census of the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. The very slight increase in the total mortality of the Town during the last period of six years, points, obviously, to the better sanitary condition of the Town itself, for there can be no rational doubt that the increasement of population has been in a far higher ratio than that of the deaths, Dr. Haines does not appear to have worked out the respective infant mortality during these two periods—an investigation of more sanitary value than any comparison of the general total. The former again, would, in the case of Bombay, have been unsatisfactory, in the absence of any birth registration, and in face of the fact that a large proportion of the increase in the number of our population is due to immigration. I am not disposed to concur with Dr. Haines as to a want of signs of increased population in Girgaum. That district, though screened by Palm Groves from a cursory view, is being, and of late years has been rapidly covered with houses. That, with this increase of population on an area possessing only the slight sanitary arrangements required for comparatively open ground, the death rate should be on the increase, is not surprising. The Board has a scheme, at present under consideration for constructing sewers for the worst parts of this district.

B. Here I concur with Dr. Haines, but I need hardly mention that no responsibility rests with the Board in the matter. We have already submitted to Government, and this was done months ago, an elaborate scheme for the drainage of the low lying districts, on which no decision has yet been passed by Government, to whose hands the final action is restricted.

The very high rate of mortality noticed in Camatteepoora, during the year is, however, mainly due, I think, to the severe epidemic of last cold season, an epidemic which I believe, was brought to Camatteepoora from Tardeo, and moreover the recent improvements in the district will not tell on the registration until the results of the current year are tabulated, I may mention that some papers on sanitary matters which appeared in a local paper some months ago (in March last I think) with reference to the registration of the year 1860, gave, in some respects, an exceptionally low death rate for Camatteepoora and referred to other singular anomalies in the results of the registration for that year. The fœtid open ditches to which Dr. Haines refers, are caused to a very slight degree only by the refuse matter from the Tannery, one short drain, by the side of "Sooklajee Street" being, to any perceptible extent affected by the waste water from this establishment. Its general bad effect however, on the atmosphere condition of the neighbourhood cannot, for a moment be questioned.

3. As regards the question of dry conservancy, I circulate a compilation of the Punjab Government (lent me by Mr, Tracey) for the information of my colleagues, in which the system of dry conservancy is clearly and fully described, much more so than by the extract from Dr. Ogilvie's letter.

My own opinion of the system of dry conservancy is that, though it is admirably suited for detached buildings, under careful supervision, such as Hospitals, Barracks, Jails, &c. it would not be found practicable in a dense urban population; or only so at a cost of supervision, and by the adoption of coercive measures, which would go far to neutralize its benefits. I need hardly mention to my colleagues that over a great part of Bombay, (where there are no cesspools) the system now in use is simply "dry conservancy" carried out in a lax and imperfect manner. What it costs in coercion, establishments, and risk of strikes by the sweepers, to enforce even this grossly defective system in Bombay, my colleagues know as well as myself, and may deduce from their own experience, the further difficulty which would in all probability ensure by introducing and enforcing the minute refinements of a system which depends for its efficacy, entirely on the constant care and honesty of a most degraded and careless class of men, and which would also increase the expense of domestic conservancy to householders. Finally, I believe, the day system has never been entroduced generally, into an urban district even, where the population is far less than with us. The Chinese system (of drying excreta and applying them as manure is an approach to it, but its result as a sanitary measure, is of course, unknown. I certainly think that the enormous mass of feculant matter to be dealt with, in the densely populated districts of this Town must always be a bar to its general introduction in Bombay, I look to properly constructed sewers as the only pracucable remedy for us. At the same time I am willing that the scheme should have a trial in some selected district, and suggest Camatteepoora for the purpose. The population there is scanty, the houses small and each possessing a separate privy, while it is near the open waster, where the refuse must eventually be buried. The incrineration of the refuse I am not disposed to adopt, beyond that of the street scavenging which may be very occasionally disposed of in that manner.

4. There can be no doubt that it would be highly desirable to have a correct census of the Town and Island of Bombay, and that, in consequence of the absence of any accurate information of the population of Bombay, the value of the statistics contained in the local Mortuary Tables, can be turned to only very limited use.

It appears that an attempt was made in the year 1849 to take a census of the inhabitants of Bombay and that a similar attempt was made in 1851. Both these attempts resulted in failure. The cause of these failures is attributed to an antipathy felt by the natives to intrusion into their family affairs, and the resentment of the European population at the indignity at being asked for returns by native clerks,

If this be the correct explanation of the cause of the failures, on the attempt to obtain a correct population return, in the years above mentioned, and if the same feeling exists at present (which I would be sorry to think was the case) the attempt to obtain a correct census now, would, doubtless meet with a similar result I think the feeling of the community on this subject may be ascertained without much difficulty, and should it be found that the population, both European and native are not disposed to co-operate with the authorities and are likely to throw obstacles in the way of obtaining a census, I see no other course than the adoption of those means, urged by both Drs. Leath and Haines, and which are used in England, namely the passing of an Act rendering it compulsory on the inhabitants to furnish the requisite information, and authorizing the infliction of a penalty for the wilfully giving a false return.

MINUTE BY MAJOR CURTIS.

1. Dry conservancy is admirably adapted for all large buildings such as Jails, Hospitals, Barracks, Clubs, Hotels, &c.; it may be carried out in certain parts of the Town where drainage by gravitation is impossible, but only as an auxiliary. It might be tried with advantage in Camatteepoora, but taking the nine Police Divisions of the town, I find that in the following five the defective fall of the ground, prevents proper drainage, viz., Dhobee Talao, Bholeshwar, Khara Talao Girgaum and Camatteepoora, the lowest point of all these appear to be near the Paydhonee Tank, at the easternmost end of the Bholeshwar Division, which is about three feet below high water mark.

2. In Bholeshwar and Khara Talao, the drains and sewers are all covered, but in Girgaum and Camatteepoora, all are open gutters and nearly all in Dhobee Talao.

In these last then, I should recommend a system of "Dry Conservancy" being commenced constructing public necessaries in two or more spots in each division on the plan suggested by Dr. Hathway in his Punjab Sanitary Report for 1862 para 43 and Appendix marked A, having trucks lined and with sheet iron to be removed and cleansed twice daily. There should be no brick or stone and lime work, the best substitution being probably, strong wooden frames with a thick coating of mineral tar all over, with sheet iron for the fall into the truck which must be always kept half full of loose earth.

3. A proposition for the immediate construction of rubbish kilns has already been sent in by Mr. Forgett and I need only add here that they would be decidedly useful if properly selected sites are fixed upon, and the chimnies be sufficiently tall and each fitted with a smoke consuming apparatus conformably to Mr. Tristram's new bill.

4. To ensure a correct census it appears to me necessary to provide a special enactment to make people fill in proper returns. Natives at present will not return their proper numbers, viewing the census as an inquisitorial proceeding that they need not submit to. It is very desirable to have an enumeration of the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay approximating the truth as nearly as possible. We ourselves have still many things to provide for, both in supply and conservancy and without figures and estimates must always be wide of the requirements. The Commissioner of Police could no doubt easily organize a system by which the whole population would be completely counted, and I believe, he has already submitted a Draft Bill to Government for approval.

MR. FORGETT'S MINUTE.

I concur generally in the opinions expressed by Mr. Hutchinson and Major Curtis. Dry Conservancy, I have no doubt will prove a failure, if attempted to be introduced into any of the thickly populated parts of Bombay. I would therefore for the present, confine the experiment, to Camatteepoora.

This increase which Dr. Haines' death returns exhibit with reference to Girgaum, Camatteepoora and other districts, I have no doubt is owing to the very large increase in the population of those districts, the signs of which are apparent in every direction.

A letter was addressed to Government embodying the views of the Commissioners, chiefly those of Mr. Hutchinson.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—3RD MARCH, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

COMMITTAL OF THE FORGERY, PERJURY AND CONSPIRACY CASE.—The prisoners in this case, Muncherjee Rustomjee, Bomanjee Sorabjee, Jehangir Eduljee, Rustomjee Maneckjee, Martin Curley, Elizabeth Pennell, Shapoorjee Cooverjee, and Jamsetjee Shapoorjee were placed at the bar charged with forgery, perjury, and conspiracy.

The Court was crowded with spectators to hear the result of this long pending case.

The prisoners were represented by their respective Counsel.

The Magistrate read over the depositions taken in this case, in the presence and hearing of the prisoners: as also the charges laid against them, and administered to them the usual caution, that whatever they would say in their defence would be taken as evidence against them.

Mr. Barton then on behalf of his clients, the prisoners Rustomjee Maneckjee and Jamsetjee Cooverjee addressed the Court at great length, commenting upon the evidence, and urging that there was no case made out against his clients.

His Worship said, that in his opinion there was a *prima facie* case made out against the prisoners at the bar, and accordingly he committed them.

The prisoners were admitted to bail.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

3rd March 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Joseph Ross, an European Constable was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Syed Mahomed Syed Boodun, on Friday the thirteenth February last.

The information was laid on the twenty-fifth of February last.

Syed Mahomed Syed Boodun deposed.—I am a butler in the service of the Honorable Mr. Tristram, and I live in Khoja street. On Friday the thirteenth of February instant about twelve o'clock at night, I was at the Byculla Club house. There was a ball that night, and I went there to wait upon my master at supper. At that time I was standing outside the door of the refreshment room, near the top of the back stairs I was talking to Mr. Orr's servant named Ibrabim. Many servants were in the refreshment room, and further along the back verandah, but the said Ibrahim was the only person near me. While I was talking to the said Ibrahim, the defendant now present, Constable Joseph Ross, came up the back stairs, the top of which was two or three feet from the spot where I was standing. I knew that he was a Constable on duty at the Club House. He come close up to me, and said to me, "what did you came here for" I replied in English, "I have come here to wait upon my master, Mr. Tristram at supper" at the same time, I put my hand in my waistcoat pocket to take out a card which my master had given to me to shew to any one who might enquire who I was. Before I had time to take the card from my pocket, the defendant seized me by the back of my neck, and said "go to hell with you and your supper." He at the same time pushed me forcibly down the back stairs. I fell from the violence of the push, and rolled down to the foot of the stairs. The back stairs are a kind of wooden ladder consisting of about twenty five steps. As I rolled down, my hand, my left hand, got between two of the steps, and I felt the bone of the fore-arm crack. Mr. Crawford's servant named Jaffer, and another servant, whose name I do not know, picked me up. My arm was then very painful. I sent for my master; and I was taken to the supper room, where Dr. Peet examined my arm. I was then taken to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital; and on examination, my arm was found to be broken. The apothecary of the hospital set the bone; and on the following morning I went to my master's bungalow, where I have since remained.

Cross-examined by defendant,—I did not know that I had no right to be outside the refreshment room where the defendant laid hold of me. I did not hear the Constable receive orders to clear that place of the servants. I fell down at the top of the steps, and rolled down the stairs. There were not sixty or seventy persons at the place where Mr. Orr's servant and I were standing.

Mr. Joseph Anderson stated.—I am resident apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. On the night of the thirteenth February last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the prosecutor now present was brought to the Hospital by an officer from the club, I examined his left arm and found that both the bones were broken about four inches above the wrist. It was a simple fracture. I set the bones and advised him to remain in Hospital, but he would not. He left the hospital, and I have not seen him since until to-day. A fall down a flight of stairs would be likely to cause the fracture in the prosecutor's arm.

Augusto solemnly affirmed—I am the head accountant and manager of the Byculla Club. There was a ball at the Club on the night of the thirteenth of February. The defendant Constable Ross was there on duty. On that night about twelve o'clock, I observed a great crowd of natives in the back verandah facing the ball room. They had no business there, and I observed that a smell of native cheroots came from that direction. I endeavoured to remove them but could not. I sent for the defendant and told him to remove all the natives from the back verandah. I saw the defendant remove the crowd. There were at least one hundred natives in the back verandah at that time. I did not see defendant use any unnecessary violence in removing the crowd. I did not see him lay violent hands on a man, and drag him fifteen or sixteen paces to the top of the stair case. If he had been more violent to one man than to another. I should have seen him from the position in which I was. The prosecutor did not seem to me to have been singled out from the other natives. There was a general removal of all from the verandah. The prosecutor may have missed his step, and fallen. He came upstairs afterwards, and said that his arm was broke. I did not hear the Constable say to the prosecutor "go to hell you and your supper". The crowd was immense, and there was no other way of removing them than by pushing them. The two sepoys on the stairs were not able to remove the crowd. I saw no one attempt to shew cards, if a servant had shewn me a card, he would not have been allowed to remain there. I consider that the defendant did his duty on that occasion properly and satisfactorily.

Gopall deposed.—I am butler in the employment of Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, and reside at Nagpadda. On the thirteenth of February, a little before twelve o'clock at night, I was at the Byculla Club house, where there was a ball at that time, I was in the back verandah, near the top of the spiral stairs. Many persons were with me. Which I was standing there, I saw the defendant came upstairs. He came up by the back stair case. He went to the prosecutor who was standing near the door of the supper room, with two or four other men. I was ten or twelve paces from them. I did not hear what the constable said to the prosecutor. As the prosecutor was stepping on the upper step of the stairs, I saw the Constable seize him by the back of the neck, and push him. The prosecutor from the push fell down stairs, I saw him fall. I ran downstairs and helped him up. The prosecutor then went to his master, who sent him away.

Cross-examined by the defendant when the Constable came upstairs, he did not pass the prosecutor by. He went right up to him. The prosecutor was then six or seven paces off the head of the stairs. I saw the Constable seize the prosecutor by the neck close to the top of the stairs. I did not see the Constable drag him ten or fifteen feet to the top of the stairs.

After taking the depositions of two or three other witnesses, the Magistrate remanded the case until this day (Wednesday).

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

26th and 27th February 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Joravermull Sewlall and Co. vs. The Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy.

Mr. White and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Leggett, for plaintiffs.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, for defendant.

Mr. White stated the action was brought for money had and received, and the bill of particulars claimed Rs. 1,000-8, the amount with interest of two acceptances for R. 500 each, which the plaintiff paid to defendant as the holder of two hoondies, and which the defendant refused to deliver up, according to the usage of merchants, although the money due thereon was paid by the plaintiff. The defendant had pleaded non-assumpsit, payment, and set-off. The facts of the case were shortly these. On the 4th Oct. 1861, the plaintiff paid to defendant Rs. 1,000-8 being the aggregate amount of two hoondies for Rs. 500 each, with 8 annas interest which were drawn upon plaintiffs firm by one Hutteeram Nuthooram, a resident of Aronpoor. They were payable at 31 days' sight, and became due, one on the 30th September and the other on the 2nd October 1861. They had been presented by defendant for acceptance before the 4th October. The plaintiff sent the money with one Kheema Bhowaneedass, who was desired to bring back the hoondies with him from the defendant's firm. The moonim of the latter received the money, but told the bearer to call in the evening for the documents. He went there again, when he was asked to call in the morning, on which occasion the moonim refused to deliver up the hoondies or give back the money. The following day plaintiff caused a notice to be served upon the defendant, demanding the delivery of the hoondies. This and a subsequent notice of the 19th October 1861, remained unanswered by defendant, and the plaintiff therefore brought this action to recover the hoondies which he had paid, to prevent their being sent up-country as dishonored. Mr. White remarked that the defendant had pleaded a most curious and audacious set-off, the first item of which was Rs. 825, as the balance of an account of opium wager transactions between him and plaintiff, while the latter, on the contrary, urged that on those transactions the defendant was indebted to him to the amount of Rs. 2,200. The dispute was in respect of twenty-five chests of opium, being as to whether the defendant had authorised that wager to be made. The defendant thus appropriated the money paid expressly for the hoondies as a payment on a disputed account. On an inspection of his books, it was found that he credited plaintiff in the cash-book with a payment of Rs. 825, and another payment of Rs. 175 the same day making Rs. 1,000. He then debited plaintiff with the amount of the two hoondies, which was actually paid on that day, the payment of the 8 annas interest being cleverly omitted altogether. The plaintiff, Mr. White argued, could not be said to be indebted to the defendant on the wagering transactions, as the debt was not recognised in law, and defendant as a respectable merchant ought not to have appropriated the plaintiffs's money in the manner he has done.

Witnesses were then examined to establish the above facts.

Mr. Dunbar for the defence contended that the plaintiff should have sued *in detinue*, and the defendant's set-off was good, as the plaintiff was indebted to him on the two hoondies. The defendant was entitled to take credit for money paid by him on behalf of the plaintiff long before the hoondies in question became due. Citing the case of *Alexander vs. Strong*, 9 M. and W. 733, the learned counsel urged that there was here a subsisting debt, and the defendant had a right to pay the money in discharge of that debt. The money was paid in reference of the general balance against the plaintiff, and not specially on account of the two hoondies.

Evidence having then been gone into on behalf of the defendant,

Mr. White, in reply, urged that the defendant was not entitled to set-off the amount of the acceptances against another claim. The acceptor of a bill, on payment of the money, was entitled to have the bill returned, and if this was not done, then he had a right to get back his money. Even at the time of payment, he had a right to retract his offer and retain the money. As in the case of *Alexander v. Strong*, the defendant in the present action, even after notices were served upon him, refused to deliver up the bills or return the money; and, according to the decision of the learned judges in the cases cited, the right of action was at the time of the refusal vested in the plaintiff. It would, then, be strange indeed that the law should vest a right of action, and yet deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of that right in the same state of facts. As to the set-off, there could be no question that the payment was for the hoondies, and not a general payment; and the appropriation of the money by the defendant to a disputed claim was certainly not creditable to him. The bills were payable to "bearer," and until the plaintiff got them back, his liability was not discharged as against the drawer. Another bona fide holder might get them, and present them for payment. A good deal of injury was done to the plaintiff's credit up-country; and the acceptances were, as it were, dishonored. The bills were produced in Court as exhibits, and it was a false statement, therefore, that they were lost. In a mercantile point of view, the appropriation by the defendant was a breach of trust; and the learned counsel hoped the Court would put the parties in *statu quo* as before this wrongful act of the defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff was the acceptor of two hoondies payable to bearer, and there could be no doubt that he had a right to have them delivered up to him on his paying the amount. This was especially necessary in the case of hoondies payable to bearer. If the plaintiff had gone himself to pay the hoondies, he might have retracted the payment and retained his money. But he sent another person, as in *Alexander* v. *Strong* who had no authority to part with the money unless he got back the hoondies, but who paid the money and left the defendant's shop, in the hope that they would be given to him. In these particulars, the decision in *Alexander* v. *Strong* applied to this case; and therefore, on the plea of non-assumpsit and payment, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. But then came the question whether the defendant was entitled to a set off. The amount of Rs. 825 was out of the question because it was a debt on time-bargain speculation, not recognised by law. Then, if the plaintiff was entitled to have the money back, the bills would remain unpaid, and he would still be liable on them. It was quite competent to the defendant to set-off a debt upon the bills; and as the holder of those bills, he was entitled to set-off the amount. And, therefore, though the plaintiff succeeded on the ground of non-assumpsit, the defendant was entitled to plead a set-off, and might have been entitled to the costs. But he was wrong in appropriating the money for the hoondies, with interest thereon, to a disputed claim, and also in taking advantage of the unguarded act of the plaintiff's man, for which conduct the court would deprive him of the right of costs. The Court entered a verdict for the plaintiff on the first and second issues, and for the defendant on the plea of set-off, each party to pay his own costs. The two hoondies to be delivered up to the plaintiff. If the defendant refused to give up the hoondies, the verdict was to be for plaintiff also in the plea of set-off, with costs.

THE LATE KHANDALLA AFFRAY.

(BEFORE S. J. HARRISON, ESQ.)

Saturday, Feb. 28th.

FINDING OF THE MAGISTRATE.—The facts of this case appear from the evidence to be as follows:—On the morning of the 15th January 1863, six officers of the 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers, namely, Captain Scrivener, Captain Taylor, Captain DeVitre, Captain Weir, Lieut. Bridges, and Lieut. Bogle, left Poona by Train to inspect the works on the Bhore Ghaut Incline. Having arrived at Khandalla, where the incline commences, they went first to the Travellers' Bungalow, where they were met by Mr. Tate, a Civil Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company, who had agreed to provide a lorry for them, and accompany them over the Ghaut Works.

From the Travellers' Bungalow the party started together on foot, for the point on the Incline whence the lorry was to convey them, or about 250 yards from the bridge was the Khandalla tank. On their way was the Fouzdar's or Police office, coming to which they saw apparently in custody two horsekeepers with horses. The ghorawallas recognizing some of the officers called out saying they were detained by the Police for using the water of a certain tank, and that unless at once released, they would miss the train or steamer by which they were to travel. The horses belonged to an officer of the 95th Regiment who was shortly to embark for Aden, and feeling, therefore, an interest in the matter, three of the party—Captain Taylor, and Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle, went into the Fouzdar's office to endeavour to obtain their release, while Captains Scrivener and DeVitre walked on towards the place where they expected to find the lorry. Mr. Tate and Captain Weir had not yet reached the Fouzdar's office.

Captain Taylor addressed the Fouzdar, and enquired if no arrangement could be made so as to allow the ghorawallas to go on. The Fouzdar said he would hear what complaint the sepoy had to make, who had brought them to the Police office in his (the Fouzdar's) absence, and promised for this purpose to send for the man, he having returned to the Police station near the tank, Captain Taylor then quitted the Police office, but on leaving found that the horses had gone on. Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle admit that they told the horsekeepers to leave, although the Fouzdar appeared unwilling to let them go. Their excuse for having so done, as gathered from both their depositions is, that the horsekeepers were detained on a very frivolous pretext; that their further detention would have subjected the owner of the horses to great inconvenience; that the Fouzdar made no decided opposition to their release; and that they (Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle) offered to be responsible for ordering the men to proceed on their journey.

From the deposition of the Policeman who took the horses up in the first instance, it would appear that the complaint against them was, that they had fouled the water in the tank, by bathing their horses in it, in other words, that they had committed an offence punishable under section 277 of the Penal Code. The complaint may or may not have been true. Probably the real cause of the detention of the horsekeepers (vide statement of witness No. 7) was that they, or their wives, being Mhars had disobeyed the order of the Fouzdar, that low caste people were not to take water from the tank. For giving such an order the Fouzdar had no authority whatever, and if the case was as supposed, the detention of the horsekeepers was plainly illegal. It may have been so, but this could only have been proved by a judicial enquiry. For all that Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle knew, or were in the position to know, the complaint of fouling the water may have been well founded; in which case of course the Fouzdar could have had no authority to release the horsekeepers; whatever amount of inconvenience may have resulted to the owner of the horses. The conduct of Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle in releasing them was, therefore, irregular. It would not, if the plea were admissible, be justified by even the urgency of the case, as a Magistrate competent to deal with the case could have been found at the time within 200 yards of the Police office, by whom, had application been made, the matter might have been settled without any difficulty.

About the time that Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle left the Police office, or soon after, it would appear that they were joined by Captain Weir and Mr. Tate, and these four gentlemen went on towards the lorry. Having to go part of the way by the same road which the horsekeepers had taken, they had nearly reached the bridge, the horsekeepers being somewhat in advance of them, when they found a Policeman (prisoner No. 3) coming up from behind, who called out to the ghorawallas to turn back. Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle interposed, and tried to persuade the man to let them go on. Witness No. 7, whose testimony the Magistrate considers reliable, states that "when the four gentlemen, a Police naik, whom I recognize as prisoner No. 3 ran up from behind calling out to some horsekeepers to turn back. One of the gentlemen told him not to hinder the horses from going on, and that he (the gentleman) would by and by speak to the Fouzdar about the matter. The naik, however, insisted on taking the men back, and the same gentleman held him by the arm to prevent him from doing so. The naik managed to get away and made a second attempt to take the horsekeepers, when the gentleman caught his arm again. Upon this a cry was raised all over the place that the naik was being beaten by soldiers, &c." Who the gentleman was that held the naik is not very clear.

It was perhaps Lieutenant Bogle, or more probably Lieutenant Bridges, who seems to have been foremost in interfering with the Police on the above occasion. Another policeman (prisoner No. 1) then came up, and being insolent, as stated by Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle, the former officer wished to take his number, which he however, tried to conceal, by placing his hands on the plate of his belt. Lieut. Bridges drew his hands away, read his number, and gave him a push, whereon Lieutenant Bridges received a blow on his back from a stick, struck by a person believed to be a policeman, but not recognised. This seems to have been the signal for a general attack on the four gentlemen present. A crowd consisting of at least fifty persons—policemen and villagers immediately collected on the spot; the policemen (about 15 in number) being armed, some with guns, others with sticks, and many of the villagers with sticks. Captain Weir, Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle, and Mr. Tate, were furiously assailed by the police and villagers generally, and beaten with sticks, bayonets were pointed threateningly at the three officers, both during the scuffle and afterwards as the party were proceeding to the Police office. Mr. Tate was so severely wounded on the head with a stick that he was unable to attend to his duties for about a week; for a part of which time, in consequence of the blows inflicted, he suffered from attacks of delirium. On their way to the Police office, Captain Weir, and Lieutenant Bridges and Bogle attempted to take Mr. Tate into a shop as he required some water and rest, being faint from loss of blood, but the policeman with muskets urged the party on, and the officers, in their progress, were repeatedly struck with sticks from behind, while the policeman and crowd of villagers followed them to the Fouzdar's office.

From the depositions of Captains Taylor and DeVitre and Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle, it would seem that the apparent object of the whole crowd was to attack the gentlemen present, namely, Captain Wier, Lieutenants Bridges and Bogle, and Mr. Tate. That such was the common object of more than five, or even of more than ten persons amongst the crowd of villagers, there can be no doubt from the evidence, so that it is clear that the crowd was an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code, and force having been used by the assembly every member of it was guilty of rioting under Section 146 of the same Code. It seems, however, to the Magistrate, that the policemen present could not be treated as members of such unlawful assembly, (vide Section 142 of the Penal Code) inasmuch as it was their duty to be present, and they could only be guilty of using criminal force were proved to have been used, and also, when proved, if abetment of the offence of rioting. The charges have been framed accordingly.

Of course it could not be expected in a case where the offenders are policemen that it would be a very easy matter to discover the guilty parties, on that the evidence to prove them guilty would be over-abetment. There seems, however, to be sufficient grounds for convicting the prisoners (seven in number) now present of the offenders with which they stand charged.

Before referring to the evidence on which a conviction would follow in each instance the Magistrate would pause to consider whether there are any circumstances in the case which may be admitted to operate in mitigation of punishment. There was apparently, not that grave and sudden provocation which the law allows so to operate when criminal force is used; nor was there anything in the case that could at all justify the savage onslaught on the gentlemen which these policemen abetted. But the Magistrate cannot overlook the fact that the attack was the result of the interference of one of the gentlemen with the police in the execution of their duty. The naik (prisoner No. 3) was sent by the Fouzdar to bring back the horsekeepers, and of course he was bound to obey that order of his superior officer. Whether it was proper or otherwise it was not for him to enquire. The order may have been exceedingly unjust, but not the less on that account it the policeman's duty to carry it into effect; and so was he doing when Lieuts. Bridges and Bogle endeavoured, to prevent him. It surely should have occurred to those officers that to argue the propriety of letting the horses go on, with a policeman who had orders from his superior officer to bring them back was futile, inasmuch as the man could have had no discretion in the matter. But they (or one of them) seem to have employed not only argument but also criminal force, for under Section 350 of the Penal Code, it was using Criminal force, to lay hold of the policeman's arm, knowing it to be likely that annoyance would be so caused to the man, who it was seen was exceedingly unwilling to be deterred from his purpose, and it was an offence under Section 353 to use criminal force to a policeman in the execution of his duty. It was this interference that led to the attack upon Lieutenant Bridges and his companions not the order of the Fouzdar prohibiting Mhars from drawing water from the tank, for those gentlemen knew nothing of the order, and it would have been the same, as far as they were concerned, had the ghorawallas been really guilty of an offence punishable under the Penal Code. The attack it will be observed, brutal as it was, was confined to Lieut. Bridges and his party, (Captain Weir, Mr. Tate, and Lieut. Bogle,) or to those who being present with Lieut. Bridges, seemed to be concerned in interfering with the police. Captain Taylor went into the crowd and was not touched, except by accident; and no attempt was made to ill-treat Captains Scrivener and DeVitre, who joined the party some time before they reached the Fouzdar's office.

Such being the case, the Magistrate feels that it will be his duty to sentence the convicted policemen to a much lighter punishment than he would have otherwise thought necessary.

Witness No. 7 has deposed that he saw prisoner No. 1 strike one of the gentlemen with his stick. It matters little who that gentlemen was, whether Mr. Tate or one of the three others with him. Whichever of them it was that was thus seen struck the offence of the prisoner was the same. Most probably, however, that gentleman was Mr. Tate, as in his examination he has stated that to the best of his belief one of the assailants was prisoner No. 1. There is no evidence to show at what time prisoner No. 1 struck Mr. Tate, or with what effect. The Magistrate convicts him therefore of having simply used criminal force to that gentleman.

The proof of the offence, specified in the second heading of the charge follows from the proof of the first. If the prisoner was present during the rioting used criminal force to any of the gentlemen or manifested any hostility towards them, as it is very clear prisoner No. 1 did, that seems a sufficient proof, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that he abetted the rioting by the crowd of villagers.

The statement which the prisoner has made in his defence, to the effect that he was in an insensible state the whole time, from having received a blow on his hand, is simply ridiculous. Though his stick was snatched from him by Lieut. Bridges, it was easy for him to possess himself of another immediately afterwards, from the many brought thither by the crowd.

On the above ground the Magistrate finds prisoner No. 1 Soobhana bin Raghoojee, guilty of both the offences specified in the charge, namely, that he used criminal force to Mr. James Samuel Tate without having received grave and sudden provocation from that gentleman and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 352 of the Penal Code; and that he abetted the offence of rioting by more than ten, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 117 of the Penal Code. And the Magistrate directs that the said Soobhana bin Raghoojee suffer for the first offence, simple imprisonment for one month, and for the second offence simple imprisonment for five months.

Lieutenant Bogle has recognised prisoner No. 2, as one of the persons that struck him while the party were proceeding from the scene of the disturbance to the Police office. On one occasion he says "I distinctly saw prisoner No. 2 in the act of striking me with his stick." The fact, therefore, of prisoner No. 2 having used criminal force to Lieutenant Bogle needs no other proof, and the offence specified in the second heading of the charge follows, as stated above, from the first. Other circumstances justify the inference as to the prisoners guilt. Lieut. Bridges could see him furiously brandishing his stick, and to Lieut. Bogle he appeared most violent and one of the ringleaders in the disturbance.

This prisoners defence is that he did not go further than up to 20 yards on this side of the tank (bridge ?) and joined the party when the scuffle had ended. Even admitting this statement, the charge is not disproved as Lieut. Bogle was struck on the way to the Fouzdar's office, until reaching which the unlawful assembly had not dispersed.

The Magistrate accordingly find prisoner No. 2, Gaynoobin Bhikajee guilty of both the offences specified in the charge, and directs that the said Gaynoo bin Bhikajee suffer for the first offence simple imprisonment for one month, and for the second offence simple imprisonment for five months (the charges in this case were precisely the same as in that of prisoner No. 1.

Prisoner No. 3 was present during the attack made on the gentlemen near the bridge, and Lieut. Bogle has recognised him as apparently one of the ringleaders in the disturbance. His manner may have appeared excited, from his annoyance at having been directly interfered with in the discharge of his duty, and there is no proof of any act of violence having been committed by him. There is nothing to shew, however, that he made the slightest attempt to disperse the crowd or to restore order. He admits himself that he did nothing to this end, as he was powerless to act the gentlemen having restrained him; but it does not appear that he was restrained the whole time. It could not indeed have been so when the gentlemen were attacked and had to defend themselves against an immense crowd. They had enough to do to look after themselves, and by this time were doubtless sorry that they had ever interfered with the police. The prisoners omission to act as he should, and could have done, doubtless operated as an encouragement to the crowd to attack the gentlemen.

The Magistrate therefore finds prisoner No. 3, Tookaram bin Casheba, guilty of the offence specified in the charge made against him, namely that he abetted the offence of rioting by more than ten persons, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 117 of the Penal Code; and the Magistrate directs that the said Tookaram bin Casheba suffer simple imprisonment for two months.

With regard to the policemen who were present with muskets and bayonets, Lieut. Bridges has stated:—"Captain Weir and myself attempted to join them, (Mr. Tate and Lieut. Bogle,) but were prevented by policemen—about five in number—who fixed their bayonets and charged them at us when we tried to move towards our two friends." On both these occasions the policemen with bayonets used criminal force, inasmuch as they by the bayonets caused to Lieut. Bridges and his companions change of motion knowing it to be likely that such would cause them annoyance. Prisoners Nos. 6 and 7 are two of the policemen with muskets and bayonets fixed, which the same witness says he saw held at the charge against the gentlemen; The prisoner have attempted but failed to prove that they were not present at the disturbance.

On the above evidence, the Magistrate finds prisoners Nos. 6 and 7, Bhaoo bin Mayajee and Rama bin Bovajee severally guilty of the offences specified against them, and directs that they respectively suffer for the first offence simple imprisonment for one month and for the second offence simple imprisonment for five months. (The charges against these prisoners were the same in substance as those in the case of prisoner No. 1).

Prisoner No. 9 was seen by witness No. 8 to strike one of the gentlemen as the party were proceeding to the Fouzdar's office after the disturbance near the bridge had ended. He made no attempt to restore order, and this he admits, asserting that he left the scene of the quarrel at once to go to the Fouzdar, in obedience to the command of the Police naik whom he met there. That naik, however, in his deposition denies having given such order, but on the contrary states that he called upon prisoner No. 9 to assist him in quelling the disturbance. The Magistrate, on a consideration of the above, finds prisoner No. 9, Vittulsing bin Mansing, guilty of both the offences specified in the charges against him, and directs that he suffer for the first offence simple imprisonment for one month and for the second offence simple imprisonment for five months. (The charges against this prisoner were substantially the same as those specified in the case of prisoner No. 1).

Prisoner No. 16 is the only member of the immense crowd of villagers assembled on the above occasion that the enquiries of the police at Khandalla, directed by the Fouzdar, have succeeded in discovering. He was seen in the crowd by witness No. 11, who also saw him when pushed by one of the gentlemen, snatched a stick out of the gentleman's hand and break it in two. This proves that prisoner No. 16 shared the hostile spirit towards the gentlemen which was apparently common to the rest of the crowd. He was, therefore, emphatically a member of the unlawful assembly. His attempt to establish an *alibi* has utterly failed.

On the above grounds the Magistrate finds prisoner No. 16, Chundia bin Hurkoo, guilty of the offence specified in the charge made against him, namely, that he with other persons, to the number of five or more committed the offence of rioting, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

And the Magistrate directs that Chundia bin Hurkoojee suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THE SALE OF WASTE LANDS AND REDEMPTION OF LAND-TAX IN INDIA, &c. CONSIDERED.

(*From Fraser's Magazine for January*, 1863.)

[Concluded from our Number of Feb. 24.]

We will endeavour to illustrate the financial and social effect of the indiscriminate sale of waste lands by the case of Berar, which was assigned by the Nizam in 1853. There is a peculiar fitness in this instance because we observe that the sale of waste lands was originally pressed upon the Home Government in relation to these districts; and the writer of this paper is able to discuss the question with an actual knowledge of fact, as he was an eye-witness, and indeed the responsible Government agent for the land settlement for seven years after the district came under English management.

The valley of Berar is known to be one of the most fertile and populous districts in Southern India; but two causes had reduced the cultivation and impoverished the people. The one was the famine which happened 1833, and the scarcity of 1845; the other was, that the revenue farmers of the Nizam, by their exactions, had disheartend the cultivators, and an immense proportion of the richest land was covered with Babool jungle.

On a rough estimate there were about 1,000,000 acres of good land wholly uncultivated. This land was offered to the villagers on leases of about seven years; for the first one or two years without any rent, for the remaining five years there was a fixed graduated charge, and at the expiration of the term the land was to come under full assessment.

On these conditions the land has been taken up as fast as ploughs could be brought into operation; and the whole face of the country is changing from mere forest and waste into one sheet of cultivation—the people prosperous and contented, the municipal rights fully satisfied, and the revenue increased.

When the whole of this land shall be brought under cultivation, and the seven years' leases have expired, the financial result will be that the revenue will have benefited about £100,000 per annum, and this not only without any prejudice to the interests of the people, but with the full advantage of large profits; for the Government revenue at the utmost only absorbs one-third of the profit, and in Berar it is probably scarcely one-fifth.

But if, instead of letting out this land, which had been ten, twenty, and thirty years out of cultivation, it had been divided into blocks and sold at 5s. per acre to the foreign capitalists in fee simple, the result would have been as follows:—

The Government would have realized £250,000, which, capitalized and invested at five per cent., would have given a permanent revenue of £12,500 instead of £100,000, which, under the present system, will be realized. But besides this, every acre of land which is brought under cultivation is liable to certain municipal dues, which are the hereditary rights of the village and district officials. The deshmooks and deshpandeas receive five per cent. on the fixed revenue. The potails, putwarrees (accountants), blacksmiths dhairs, barbers, priests, and temples are each entitled to certain grain huks or dues, usually commuted into small money charges, and which may be computed altogether at about twenty per cent. on the Government revenue, but is paid separately and in excess of the Government demand.

Under the operation, then, of the resolution of Government, the revenue would have been reduced seven-eighths, and all municipal dues, real property, the fruit and the reward of service done and doing, and which in the present condition of the country are held to be essential to the comfort and well being of each village community, and which from ancient usage has become engrained into their social system, would have been annihilated, in order that certain foreign speculators might realize enormous profits.

We do not admit that the cultivation of the land—or in the cant phrase, the development of the resources of the country—was in contemplation. The secretary of the Landowners' Association stipulated that any condition requiring the grantee to bring any portion of the land under cultivation within any specified time should be struck out; and we believe that the resolution would merely have given rise to extensive land jobbing in a rich district like Berar; but in any case, what would the social condition of a district have become, when the people found that the land which they believed had been allotted to each village for its own benefit, was handed over to strangers, and the rights and dues of all the more influential and useful members of the community suddenly abolished in favour of a non-resident proprietor? There would have been feud and incendiarism, and bloody affrays in every village, and the most prosperous and best contented province in India would have been reduced to anarchy and desolation.

This and other tentative measures relating to the land are forced upon Government by European capitalists at the present juncture, because the rise of prices all over India indicate a probably enormous increase in the value of land. The gold and silver fruit of the Indian tree having been shaken in its other branches, the possession of land seems to offer apples of fresh promise to the enterprising speculator. We believe that, like the fruit on the shores of the Dead Sea, they would turn into dust and ashes in their mouths. We do not believe that Europeans anywhere in the plains of India could follow out-door employment without infinite danger to their own health and life, and rapid deterioration and degeneracy in their progeny. We are told that indigo-planters are healthy men, more like English farmers. We all know perfectly well that there is no such person as an European indigo-planter. The natives, under compulsion, grow indigo, and deliver the plant into the factories at a price far below its real value; the Europeans manufacture the dye, working through the medium of paid native functionaries, and living themselves surrounded by every luxury, without the slightest exposure. The moment they realize a large fortune they retire to England; but this is not settling, nor would India receive any benefit from the temporary presence of men who would transfer their families and all they possess to another country when it suited their purpose.

The Resolution implies that there is no difference of opinion about the advantage of Europeans settling in India; on the contrary, the minutes and reports from all parts of the country express doubt, and the scheme is chiefly held to be practicable only on the tops of hills. The Government of Madras for that Presidency says, 'Only a very small proportion of the whole also can be regarded as at all suited to the purpose of European settlers;' and this Government declines to admit them wherever the land is subject to 'recognised rights of the village communities.' The Commissioner of Mysore, with reference to the supposed salubrity of that table land, produces medical statistics to prove that the climate is wholly unsuitable. The Resident at Hyderabad says, 'I consider the climate of the two Berars, where alone blocks of waste of sufficient size are available, would be fatal to any attempt at European colonization.' The Commissioner of the assigned districts confirms this view. The Governor of Bombay for the whole of that Presidency observes, 'The settlement of Europeans in this country in such numbers as to be worthy of being termed the colonization of India, has always appeared to me a chimera. The best part of the country is fully occupied. Where the revenue survey has been introduced, even the inferior soils are rapidly being brought into cultivation. It will not pay to buy out the natives, and they cannot be turned out to accommodate settlers.' He adds that the climate is so hostile, that if the land were unoccupied no extensive settlement could be made; and he judiciously remarks, 'for any political purpose such an occupation of the soil would be useless. In times of difficulty, indeed, the presence of a small number of dispersed families in a remote district would be rather an embarrassment than an advantage.'

We might multiply these opinions from every part of India, had we space for further extracts. For our own part, we do not believe in European settlement at all, it is merely a money speculation. As soldiers, as administrators, as rulers, as merchants, as engineers, there is profitable, creditable, and useful occupation for Europeans in every grade; and for the free and advantageous employment of their capital and enterprise; but not as settlers in the land, or as colonists in any shape. The climate undermines European life, and the children degenerate, even though the father live to a good old age. There is the antipathy of race, and an irreconcileable difference in habits, feelings, and sympathies; and there would be a constant collision of interest on the very point where the native is most sensitive. When the late Lord Metcalfe proposed as a theme, the state of native feelings towards their European superiors, he was surprised to learn, from the essay of a mild Hindoo student that we never entered a house or left it, sat down or rose up, ate, drank, slept, or talked, without in some way offending the taste, and shocking the sentiments and feelings of our native acquaintance and dependents. And it was with reference to these views that that benevolent and sagacious statesman observed, 'we should one morning wake up and find the whole thing blown up.'

This was not believed until its prophetic truth was almost realized in 1857, when the sudden outburst of latent hatred in classes which we best understood and had most benefited, painfully proved the real danger of our position in India. What saved us then was the inaction of the agricultural classes over the greater part of India. We had generally respected their rights in the land, and we were repaid by their allegiance in our time of greatest need. In the North-West Provinces and Oude there was a tendency to popular insurrection, because, under a well-intended but vicious fiscal settlement, their rights in the land had been jeopardized and invaded by confiscation and sale; but as a general rule, all their rights, real or supposed, dormant or active, had been recognised and secured.

And is our only safety-valve to be removed by an ignorant interference with these interests, upon a vague and mistaken idea that Europeans could teach the natives a better system of cultivation, and improve their moral condition? The natives of India are better farmers than Europeans and Americans, and have beaten them whenever and wherever the experiment has been tried. The potails and permanent tenants have a practical knowledge of the rotation of crops and the management of their land, equal or superior to the best farmers in England; and the gardeners and cultivators of wet land will show a weight of crop exceeding in value and amount anything that could be elsewhere shown. What is required to make India a garden of abundance and fertility, doubling, trebling, and quadrupling the present produce, is simply an equal and moderate assessment, and just and efficient laws. This is the true plan to develope the resources of India. There is no want of capital, labour, skill, or industry. All these advantages would be brought into full play if we ceased to disturb the native mind with crotchety ideas, or to alarm them with tentative schemes suggested and forced upon Government by interested parties.

The Minister of State and his experienced Council have not, then, exceeded their duty in placing under restriction the wholesale alienation of land, on conditions not compatible with the interests of the rest of the tax-paying community, and which was likely to violate and ride over the hereditary rights of the native inhabitants. The resolution of the Governor-General was vague, crude, and dangerous, hastily prepared and suddenly brought forward; and Sir C. Wood, on every consideration of produce and discipline, was bound to modify the unauthorized act of the Local Government. We wish that his veto had been more decided; the sale of waste land, even under the conditions allowed, is liable to extensive abuse; and the new rules laid down by Mr. Beadon, the governor of Bengal, and now in force, prove too clearly that the snake has been scotched but not killed.

As regard the redemption of the land-tax, we have first to consider the aspect of the times under which this resolution was published. According to Mr. Laing's own statement, all India had been convulsed by an attempt, which proved abortive, to supplement the land-tax of India by indirect taxation. The last five years' experience had proved, even to the conviction of the Minister of Finance, that the people of India would not submit to new taxes; and the Government had been compelled not only to abolish such taxes, but also to repay actual collection. At the same time, there has been a steady increase of expenditure. New charges, both military and civil, have become necessary to meet political danger and social advancement. Within ten years the costs of Government have risen from £29,000,000—speaking in round numbers—to £40,000,000 per annum; and there is little prospect that this expenditure will be materially reduced. In this critical state of our financial condition, the Local Government thinks it is safe to sell its birth-right in the perpetual fund of the land-tax, to bring into the treasury at one fell swoop the income of twenty years, and to relinquish all future claim. Extravagant and reckless incumbents have occasionally practised the same trick upon their hereditary estates; but they have left behind them a name which would hardly suit a respectable government.

The land revenue of India, properly understood and properly administered, is the safest, least oppressive, most elastic, and most just source of supply that was ever possessed by any nation. It is based upon real property, which the Government holds and the people cheerfully admit, under the sanction of ancient usage, as confirmed by the oldest country records, and the institutes and statutes which have come down to us.

The land revenue may not have been popular, elastic or successful under the different schemes of collection which have disfigured our own fiscal management; and infinite abuses, worse than any we have practised, have prevailed under native Governments, which have farmed out the revenue to contractors; but a just and moderate land assessment, fixed under regular survey, and with a due regard to locality, soil, and other incidents, would never oppress the people, and is universally considered to be a right of property held by the Government over the soil.

To sell this permanent and substantial right on any vague calculation of political economy, the principles of which do not apply to India, appears to be the wildest and most profligate waste of resources that was ever proposed by any Government; and we doubt not that such will be the public opinion on this part of the points in issue. We, therefore, do not detain the reader by unnecessary argument.

We shall now consider, as carefully as our short space may admit, the subject of the perpetual settlement which the Home Government has sanctioned. This measure is to be gradually introduced, after a careful survey, whenever the assessment shall appear to have reached a true average rate, and to have been fixed on a fair basis. Many good reasons are given, all having more or less weight: and the views of the Minister of State are supported by a successful and sagacious statesman, Sir John Lawrence. But Mr. Mangles and other able men dissent from the measure.

We cannot but consider that it deviates from the true principle on which our revenue in India should rest. The Government demand is essentially ruled by proportion; and this proportion is a variable quantity, depending upon the market value of the produce of the soil. If a perpetual settlement were fixed too high, it must be given up; if too low, it is a permanent abandonment of a resource which would always be useful to Government, and under an improved condition of the people might become necessary. At present, and under the usage of the country, the Government has an undoubted right to receive an enhanced revenue should the value of produce permanently rise and its own necessities increase. The question is, is it better to retain this ancient right, and avail ourselves moderately of its profits as expenditure increases, or by limiting ourselves in respect to this resource, be driven into new and unpopular taxation at some future time? It is observable that with a permanent rise of prices there has been a corresponding increase of expenditure. This is the experience of the last ten years in India, and is universally true in the history of every nation advancing towards civilization. The fact is significant.

The minister of State appears to have been mainly influenced in this measure by the arguments of Colonel David Baird Smith in his famine Report, and by the apparent success of the perpetual settlement in Bengal; and we propose, therefore, to analyse briefly the true value of Colonel Smith's remarks upon the revenue; and then to determine how far the prosperous condition of Bengal is attributable to the principle of perpetuity in the settlement.

Colonel Smith, without any experience in revenue management, had taken up an idea that a perpetual settlement was the panacea for all evils incident to fiscal rule in India, and it was quite natural that he should endeavour to prove his doctrine in his Report upon the famine.

Stated shortly, his argument is this: The people had improved under a thirty years' settlement in the North-West Provinces, therefore they would still more improve under a perpetual settlement. But what is the proof of improvement? He argues that the famine of 1837 caused the death of 800,000 persons. The famine of 1861 only caused death of 80,000. There was the same area and equal intensity of famine, therefore the people must have acquired larger resources from the settlement.

But the whole hypothesis rests upon data merely imaginary and factitious. Colonel Smith had not the slightest ground to say that the loss of life by famine in 1861 amounted to 80,000 souls; and he had still less right to assume that the loss of life in 1837 approached to 800,000 persons. Neither has he any reliable data to show that the area of the famine was the same in either year; and his inference that, because the price of grain rose in 1861 to eight seers per rupee, and only to ten in 1837 therefore the intensity of famine was greater in 1837, is fallacious. Grain is selling in this pleasant town of Cheltenham, at the same price as it sold at Delhi during the famine, and there is no famine in Cheltenham. Between the years 1837 and 1861, the ordinary price of cereals over all India had nearly doubled, and therefore the rise was proportionately less in 1861 than in 1837. But as regards the mortality, he admits that in 1861, on the spot at the time, and with full powers, he is unable to make 'any estimate having even the slightest claim to confidence.' Yet immediately afterwards he fixes the number by a guess at 80,000; and he shows by figures elsewhere, that 500,000 persons had left the famished districts in quest of food and work.

Well, as regards 1837, he also confesses that no record of the loss of life was in existence, if any had ever been made. But as he finds that there had been a certain loss of revenue in the three succeeding years, and that the statistical returns of 1831 as compared with 1837-8, in one district showed a decrease of population, Colonel Smith jumps to the conclusion that in either case the loss of life may be assumed over the whole famine area at a proportionate rate, and hence infers that 800,000 persons had died. Why, Colonel Smith seems to have forgotten that in 1861, according to his own statement, 500,000 had quitted the province *besides* those who had died, and that the local loss of revenue and decrease of population might be attributed to the same cause in 1837.

Now, a perpetual settlement, to be beneficial must be certain, moderate, and equal; and unless the thirty years' settlement fulfilled these conditions, it is impossible the agricultural classes could have become more prosperous. Colonel Smith, not being a revenue officer, does not appear to be aware that the thirty years' settlement fixed by Mr. Bird and Mr. Thomason, was chiefly based upon the principle of joint responsibility; and under this system no tenant can be certain about his rent, as he is bound to make good the defalcations of his idle or insolvent neighbour.

But Colonel Smith might at least have drawn a simple inference from his own facts. He shows that the assessment under the thirty years' settlement was not only excessive, but ruinously so. He says that if the perpetual settlement had been fixed in 1803 as then proposed, 'it appears clear that it would have involved, unconsciously to its authors, a hideous amount of injustice and wrong.' But then Colonel Smith hopes that in the intervening period up to 1834, when the thirty years' settlement was introduced, the collectors better knew what they were about. Unfortunately, this settlement is now under revision, and Colonel Smith is forced to admit 'that the latest orders under which the settlement now in progress is conducted, prescribe a reduction of the rent or net produce hitherto appropriated as Government revenue, from sixty-six to fifty per cent.' Now, we would ask how it is possible that ryots living from hand to mouth, each being responsible for his neighbour's fields as well as his own, could have grown wealthy and prosperous under a thirty years' settlement which had riveted upon them a landlord's rent of upwards of sixty per cent. more than the land could bear? If Colonel Smith had had one year's experience in revenue management, he would have known that the ryots could not possibly have improved under such a settlement, and that by making it perpetual their ruin would have been consummated.

We have not room fully to discuss the perpetual settlement of Bengal. It is held to be a success because the land is brought under cultivation, the landowners have increased in material wealth, and the country is prosperous. This may be quite true, but the question is whether this result has not been produced by the nature of the settlement, which left a larger margin of profit than elsewhere?

It is a fact that Bengal, with every advantage of soil, water-carriage, free access to a large port, and full of large cities, had this further advantage over the rest of British India, that the rent fixed by Government did not exceed one-third of what was taken elsewhere, and at present it is not equal to

	Area.
Bengal	277,000 square miles.
Madras	128,551 „ „
Bombay	80,000 „ „

And the rate of taxation over the whole area, including waste land, sites of towns and villages, &c., averages—Bengal, three annas six pies; Madras, seven annas; and Bombay, seven annas (more or less).

This would seem to show only a double rental in Bombay and Madras; but it must be recollected that the rental of Bombay, under the revenue survey, has been reduced somewhere about thirty per cent. on each beegah; and that in Madras there has been a very considerable reduction; and a larger proportion of Madras is unculturable than Bengal. These Presidencies, therefore, have had to struggle against still higher rents.

It is undoubtedly true that a settlement altogether within the limits of the most moderate demand, if made perpetual, is beneficial to the people; but it is equally true that the Government could not afford to bestow a perpetual settlement on the same terms as were granted by Lord Cornwallis to Bengal. The immediate effect on the finances would be to reduce the land-rent of all India from twenty millions per annum to about twelve millions; and then the necessity of laying on fresh taxes would more than counterbalance any advantage which might be gained by fixing a disproportionately low rate upon the land.

It should, then, clearly be understood that the prosperous condition of the zemindars of Bengal, for the superabundant wealth is chiefly absorbed by them, has arisen from the moderate nature of the settlement, and not from its being perpetual, and that the rest of India one-half, although reduction has been largely allowed in other provinces.

By the last returns, as published in the *Bombay Times* of the 27th December, 1861, it would appear that the land-rent, population, and area of the three Presidencies stand as follows:—

Population.	*Land Revenue.*
40,852,397	4,06,05,881 Rs.
23,127,855	4,11,31,410 „
10,021,305	2,79,50,500 „

has in fact been rack rented for the benefit of Bengal.

But, after all, the progress of improvement in Bombay under the revenue survey has been more rapid than in Bengal; and wealth, or at least competency, has been more equally distributed. The Government relinquished its claims upon the land to one class in Bengal, and the zemindars have become wealthy at the expense of the Government on the one hand, and the cultivators on the other. But in Bombay the tenant has his share in the advantage of an equal and moderate assessment, and an undue advantage is not given to money capital or assumed birth-right.

But then it is supposed that a political advantage is gained by raising up a body of wealthy land-owners, whose large stake in the State would secure their loyalty to the ruling power.

The history of nations does not corroborate this expectation. It may be quite true that an aristocratic body would not sympathize with mutinous Sepoys, or with a democratic outburst partly directed against their own privileges; but it does not follow that a body of wealthy and influential men, possessing the veneration and sympathies of the main body of the people, might not originate against an alien Government a revolutionary movement much more formidable than the last. The power and wealth of the zemindars appear to be a two-edged sword, that might cut upwards as well as downwards.

William the Conqueror bestowed enormous estates upon the Norman barons his own countrymen; but in process of time the barons became the most dangerous element in the State. They coalesced with the people to destroy the prerogative of the king, and the king finally had to join with the people to destroy the barons.

In France, too, the aristocracy pulled down the monarchy by their selfish tyranny, and could not help the king in his need; and in Russia and Austria, and everywhere else, the real danger to authority has in the first place, been caused by giving an undue preponderance to one class over the main body of the people.

The attempt to create a native aristocracy in India as a restraint upon the people, seems to be a political error, more especially as there is an antipathy of race and jealousy of intrusion in this case which would increase and bear bitter fruit as the native landed proprietors rose into wealth and independence. The people would join them to a man, as they did the talookdars of Oude.

The real fact is, we have not as yet any data upon which to form a perpetual settlement. India ought to undergo one uniform revenue survey, such as was carried out by the Emperor of Delhi. The survey effected in the Punjaub and the North-West Provinces is deficient in detail. The fields are not scientifically measured, and the soil is not classified. The survey in Madras is not completed. The survey in Bombay is most advanced and is on the best principle; but after all, the rate is fixed at a guess, and time is required to ascertain its truth.

We are clearly of opinion that for the present all settlement in India should be liable to periodical revision, and that the Government should reserve its right to allow reduction or to demand a moderate increase according to the rise or depression of the value of the produce.

But in any case, and always, radical changes in the nature of land tenures should only be initiated in accordance with the wants and wishes of those whose best interests are and always have been identified with the soil—of those who till it, live by it, and support Government out of its produce, the fruits of their own humble but honest labour; and it is a great mistake and injustice that rash innovation should be made to gratify the views of commercial speculation. The people of India have not asked for the sale of waste lands, the redemption of the land-tax, or a perpetual settlement; and until they do, it may be safely assumed that these measures are not desired by the agricultural classes.

J. H. B.

POONA.

THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.—The Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline is fifteen miles sixty-eight chains, long. The level of its base is 196 feet above high-water mark in Bombay, and at its summit 2,027 feet, so that the elevation surmounted by this Incline in one long lift is 1,831 feet. Its average gradient is consequently one in forty-eight. The gradients of the Bhore Ghaut Incline, which are all ascending, are as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Level	0	33
1 in 50	2	15
1 in 40	5	6
Level	0	16
1 in 42	1	11
1 in 43	0	31
1 in 40	1	46
1 in 50	0	39
1 in 37	0	28
1 in 75	0	27
1 in 37	1	10
1 in 330	0	23
1 in 40	0	51
1 in 50	0	41
1 in 40	0	63
Level	0	33
The Curves upon it are—		
15 Chains radius	0	22
20 Ditto	0	28
Between 20 and 30 Chains radius	1	48
30 Chains radius	4	37
Between 30 and 40	1	9
„ 40 and 50	0	71
„ 60 and 70	0	57
„ 80	0	78
Straight	5	33

The works consist of twelve tunnels, of the following lengths—

Tunnel No.	Lineal Yards.
1	286
2	291
3	282
4	140
5	437
6	204
7	33
8	53
9	280
10	121
11	345
12	62

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The total length of tunnelling is 2,535 yards. Short additional tunnels have been substituted for the deepest parts of some of the cuttings. There are eight viaducts, of which the dimensions are given in the following list :—

Viaduct	Yards Long.	Feet High.
Viaduct No. 1, eight 50 feet arches	168	127
„ „ 2, six 50 „	128	95
„ „ 3, four 50 „	85	74
„ „ 4, four 50 „	85	94
„ „ 5, eight 50 „	168	139
„ „ 6, six 40 „	101	85
„ „ 7, four 30 „	52	45
„ „ 8,	101	56

The total quantity of cuttings amounts to 1,623,102 cubic yards. The largest cuttings contain, respectively,

159,000 Cubic Yards.
128,000 „
139,000 „
263,000 „
125,000 „
209,000 „

Their maximum height is 74 feet. The quantities of cuttings and embankments were liable to alteration during the construction of the incline. There are eighteen bridges, of various spans, from seven to thirty feet, and fifty eight culverts from two to six feet span. The estimated cost of this incline is £597,222, or £41,118 a mile. The tunnels nearly all contain trap rock of various degrees of hardness ; very little masonry or brickwork lining was required in them, because of the compact nature of the rock. Their ruling characteristics consist in the hardness of the rock, and in the lofty and precipitous form of the hills, which renders it impracticable to sink shafts, so as either to cheapen or expedite their construction. But even all these figures and facts can convey but a very faint idea of the vastness and grandeur of the Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline. It requires its wonders to be walked through and over, to be thoroughly appreciated. It will yet form one of the scientific marvels of the world, and in the remote time, unborn millions will bless the name of the high-hearted Engineer, who spent the flower of his age, and the noon of his manhood, in bestowing a blessing upon the empire, which, even, at the present time, is of inestimable value, in the eyes of those who cannot look beyond the passing hour ; and who, steadily, refuse to cast their bread upon the waters, in the hope of its being returned, after many days !—*Deccan Herald, March 2.*

BENGAL.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Jynteah rebels continue to receive wholesome chastisement. Our latest intelligence is that an engagement took place a few days past between a party of police, under the Assistant Superintendent, and the rebels. The latter were defeated with a loss of seven killed and five captured. A quantity of ammunition was also captured.—*Englishman, Feb. 23.*

MADRAS.

The forty-fourth Anniversary of the Madras Religious Tract and Book Society which was held at the Evangelistic Hall on Tuesday evening last was numerously attended, and after a few introductory remarks by the Right Revd. the Bishop of the Diocese, who presided at the meeting, the report of the Society was read by the Revd. F. G. Lugard. The speakers on the occasion were the Revd. Messrs. W. Gray, F. A. C. Lellingstone, W. O. Simpson and Major Dobbie all of whom said something interesting and instructive calculated to commend the Society and its great work to the sympathy and prayers of the Christian public. We were not in time to hear the whole of the observations of the first speaker, and could not remain long enough to listen to Major Dobbie's remarks to the end, but the speeches of Messrs. Lillingstone and Simpson which were delivered with much energy and fluency were garnished with figure varied by illustration, and interspersed with anecdotes commanding great attention throughout. Mr. Lillingstone compared a bundle of tracts to a bunch of quivers, and tract distributors to skirmishers in war, who though performing a minor part were useful in many ways to annoy the enemy previous to a general engagement. Mr. Simpson visited the grand arsenal at Woolwich just before he came out to this country and the vast piles of balls and rows of cannon appeared harmless and useless as there they lay stored, but the news of Sebastopol and Inkerman and other great sieges and battles soon told how those dumb cannons could speak, and those balls fly and accomplish the object for which they were intended. These military allusions which were easily applicable to the subject in hand were we thought singularly felicitous in preparing the way for the gallant Major who was to follow the two Revd. gentlemen on the platform. It would be impossible to give even a sketch of the two able speeches which contained so much that was instructive and edifying and withal so practical. In referring to his own experience in tract distribution, Mr. Simpson spoke of the great desire manifested by the heathen for tracts, particularly that popular tract called the "Blind Way" which he sold by tens and twenties and which was read with avidity by all classes of Hindoos, not excepting Brahmins and dancing girls. There were five or six other tracts of very superior merit and one especially by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, which was very powerful for undermining idolatry, shaking the foundation of Hindooism, and paying the way for the reception of Christian truth. This last tract though not much sought after now, would be hereafter, as it was very much required in the present condition of the Hindoo mind in regard to intellectual improvement and progressive education. One remark of Mr. Simpson which struck us as a great move in the right direction with respect to tract and Bible distribution was that he never gave away a tract or a portion of the Scriptures, without receiving payment for the same. He was opposed to gratis distribution even of these little messengers of life and peace. Those of the heathen that could read, could pay for the tracts they wanted, and if they would not pay they were not worthy to receive the tract or book they asked for. The gratis system of distribution was liable to gross abuse and the tract cheaply obtained and consequently little valued, instead of being read was used for the purposes of trade in the bazaars. He for one never did and never would give away a tract without making the recipient pay for the same. We highly applaud Mr. Simpson for this excellent resolution and trust that all Missionaries and Ministers will follow the example. Our Saviour himself has bid us "not to cast our pearls before swine," and since the gratis system of distribution has from long experience been found to be so vilely abused, the sooner it is abandoned and a more rational method of distributing our Scriptures and tracts adopted, the better. In proof of his sensible and judicious remark, Mr. Simpson mentioned the case of a Brahmin lad who had saved a Rupee for many months and had come to him the distance of 60 miles for the express purpose of purchasing a copy of the New Testament.—*Daily News, Feb. 26.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Lieutenant Governor has issued some orders with respect to the Memorial Garden at Cawnpore. The spot has been excluded from the limits of cantonments, and the management of the locality is entrusted to a committee consisting of the Commissioner, the officer commanding the station, the Judge, the Magistrate, the Chaplain and the Engineer. Some very excellent rules have been promulgated regarding it. A European custodian will be in charge, and the Lieutenant Governor "feels satisfied that all who go there will recollect the sacred character of the place, and abstain from acts of an unbecoming nature." Riding and driving at a rapid pace will not be permitted, parties of pleasure and picnics prohibited. Admission to any of the three enclosures which have been consecrated will be granted only under the special permission of one of the committee.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 26.*

RANGOON.

Rangoon, *Feb. 12.—(From Englishman's Special Correspondent.)* Colonel Phayre is now coming down the Irrawaddy and is expected to be in Rangoon in a day or two, with the ratified treaty in his pocket. Where did the report that our government had sent him back to get it altered originate ? Such a step would have been highly impolitic, and the report is, of course, quite untrue. To have done so would have simply prevented our obtaining a treaty of any kind for another decade. It is no small success to have made a beginning by overcoming the scruples of a Court whose sole diplomatic maxim since the last war has been "no treaty with the English." That the treaty, as it now stands, will in no long time require many alterations and amplifications is undoubted, but to have attempted to obtain those at once would have been fatal to it. Colonel Phayre's second trip to Mandalay was simply owing to a desire on the part of the government to lend *eclât* to the conclusion of the treaty by conveying the Governor General's ratification of it to the Court of Mandalay through the ambassador himself, instead of leaving it to be done by the proposed Commercial Agent or any subordinate official of that kind.

I informed you some time ago that this year's harvest was likely to be an inferior one. Since then the local government has published flourishing accounts of the state of the crops throughout the province, derived from the official reports of the district officers. I am sorry to say, however, that my prognostications are likely to be verified. The heavy and unseasonable fall of rain in November has done considerable injury to the crops, and much of the rice which has come into the market is so much damaged as to be quite unfit for export to Europe. There will no doubt be a very considerable decrease in the quantity exported, and a large amount of inferior stuff will be thrown on the home market. We are now getting a large quantity of cotton from Upper Burmah. Most of it goes to Calcutta to be screwed, and exported home from thence. The King, like an active trader as he is, has taken advantage of the rise in the market and is stimulating the production of the article as much as he can.

By the last mail we received Act I. of 1863, entitled "An Act to define the jurisdiction and regulate the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah, and to provide future extension of certain Acts to that territory." The proposed Bill for the Recorders' Courts appears to have been dropped entirely for the time, and it is said to have been sent home to be criticized and amended by Sir C. Wood before any further steps are taken with it. There is no chance therefore of its coming into force, for another year at any rate. In that time, perhaps, Sir C. Wood will send out a ready-made Bill and a Recorder to boot. In the meantime the civil judicial work of the [illegible] will continue to be performed—at Akyab and Maulmain by the Deputy Commissioners of those places, and at Rangoon by the Deputy Judicial Commissioner. It would have been better, perhaps, to have specified the Court of this latter functionary, though it is only a temporary one, among the "grades of Civil Courts in British Burmah" in Act I of 1863, as it might now be urged that from the date of that Act coming into operation, that Court will have no legal existence. Granted, however, that it takes the place of the "Court of the Deputy Commissioner" as regards Civil suits, Act I of 1863 will make a very important alteration in its work. At present it receives all suits among Asiatics above the value of Rs. 500, and where a European or East Indian is concerned, it receives suits of any amount, however, small. By Act I of 1863, however, the only original suits cognizable by the "Courts of the Deputy Commissioners" are those which exceed Rs, 5,000 in value or amount. Now, there are not a dozen such suits in a year in Rangoon, and these, together with the appeals from the lower courts, of which—that is, the appeals—there are at present between one and two hundred per annum, will constitute the whole of the work to be performed by the Deputy Judicial Commissioner for his salary of £1,800 per annum. A nice kind of berth that for a lazy man ! The work to be performed by a Recorder, if we had one, would be about the same, unless he took the work at Akyab and Maulmain also.

The Chamber of Commerce here are preparing to convene a public meeting—an "indignation meeting"—to discuss all the ills they are smarting under, and no doubt a few others besides. Their chief topics will be "Heavy Taxation." "Recorders Courts," and "the Municipal Bill." This last measure does not please them at all. They are radically inclined, and wish to have the management of the municipality entirely in their own hands without any interference from government officials or government nominees. But if your Metropolis is not yet considered fit to manage its own municipal affairs, *vide* Mr. Eden's speech, how can it be expected that matters will ever go on smoothly in Rangoon with its small but heterogeneous population of Scotch, French, Germans, and Orientals of every caste and colour. The Rangoonites have, however, one cause of complaint regarding the disposal of the Municipal Funds, which I believe does not exist in any other town where municipal institutions are established. They have to pay the whole of the police force which is quartered in the town, out of the municipal funds ! On what principle it is held that they are not as much entitled as any other part of the population of the province to have their police paid for out of the general revenue, I have never yet been able to learn. The present police force absorbs the whole of the municipal revenue and as it is very certain that any Municipal Committee of towns-people would never impose any fresh taxes upon themselves, and as without money even a Municipal Committee could do nothing, it is difficult to see what use a municipality would be at all, unless government will undertake the payment of the police. If they do so the present municipal revenue will form a very respectable fund on which the Municipal Committee may work for the improvement of the town.

MAURITIUS.

The following account of the death of Sir William Stevenson, the Governor of Mauritius is given by the *Overland Commercial Gazette* of St. Louis, dated the 6th instant :—"Sir William Stevenson our able and respected Governor was taken ill on Sunday the 4th January. He was attacked with dysentery which very shortly assumed a serious character ; on the 7th the disease became dangerous and on the night of the 9th the best of Governor's breathed his last. As the public generally had not been informed of his illness the sudden announcement of the sad intelligence caused a most painful impression. It was only a few weeks ago that Sir William and Lady Stevenson received congratulations on the birth of a son. Since then he had appeared several times in public and until a few days before his death had transacted business as usual. How generally and how sincerely he was regretted, how he was esteemed and how his high qualities and remarkable talents were appreciated will be best learnt by the resolutions and addresses of all the public bodies in the colony. Legislative Council, Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, Municipal Council, Society of Arts and Sciences, Meteorological Society have all done justice to his merits, as an able and enlightened Governor, as the supporter of Commerce and Agriculture, the promoter of Science, the benevolent protector of the lower classes and the warm advocate of their moral advancement. The inhabitants of Mauritius intend to erect a monument to his memory, the expense to be paid by public subscription, and we are satisfied the testimonial will want nothing to make it worthy of the benefactor of the colony."

THE NEW COURTS.

(From the Friend of India, Feb. 19.)

It is right that the Government should take steps towards the amalgamation of the courts of justice in Calcutta, or at least of all the Divisional High Courts, in buildings which will be sufficiently connected with one another to form a Palace of Justice. At present the Judges who sit upon the site of the old Supreme Court are so far removed from those who hold their sittings in the more convenient "Sudder," as to lead to great practical inconvenience and retard that which is an essential step towards effecting a reform of legal practice in this country, namely the amalgamation of the different branches of the profession, European and native, into one body, possessing different grades, with definite rank, duties and emoluments. Three or four houses in the vicinity of the present Supreme Court have been purchased, and will forthwith be connected together and so arranged as to accommodate all the Courts of Justice in Calcutta, including if possible the Small Cause and the Police Courts.

Apart from the convenience of this arrangement to the public and the legal profession, there can be no doubt that the amalgamation of the Court buildings upon one spot will promote a great public benefit. Foremost of the great Indian social questions of the day stands the necessity of a reform in the administration of the law. English justice has now been administered in this country for nearly a century, and although the benefits conferred have been great both in its influence upon the public mind and on the tone of commercial transactions, there still exist the same corruption and perjury throughout all classes of society which have ever been the scandal and disgrace of India. It is only one step in the right direction that the judicial bench has been increased in numbers and efficiency, and one uniform civil and criminal procedure established. The whole system by which litigation is carried on previously to cases being brought into Court requires to be reformed and improved till to use a well-known phrase, it is improved off the face of the earth. From the perjury and forgery of the client, step by step through the devices and deceit of the mooktear, down to the last step in the transaction by which the conduct of the case is sold for a part of the retaining fee, there is one prolonged scene of avarice and covetousness, which are fostered by constant gratification. It is impossible under such a system that the influence of judicial purity and a strict administration of justice can confer all or even a small part of its expected advantages upon society, when it is intercepted by the operation of a system of legal practice which is rotten to its core.

The mode in which such a reformation can be effected is a much more difficult subject to discuss. It is an utter want of respectability which needs to be amended, and a wholesale system of fraud which requires to be swept away. The abolition of the class of mooktears would presume a vast improvment in the existing state of native society before it could be rendered practicable. So long as natives believe that judges require to be bribed and that various officers of a court of justice extort their share in the price of justice, no doubt there will be both the means of obtaining money on such false pretences and a class of men ready to thrive upon it. The ignorance and credulity of litigants especially in the Mofussil are the cause of the evil, and the growth of a class of men without any position in a court of justice, wholly ignored within its precincts or at all events officially ignored, without any legal training and subject to no supervision or discipline, has been the result. Few are unaware of the tremendous evils which have necessarily ensued. The example, the influence and the success of fraud are quite sufficient at all times to ensure the upward growth of a vicious system, and a lax state of morality, such as we are accustomed to in native society, and such as has existed from time immemorial, gives it a rank luxuriance which seems to defy all hope of reform. Moreover the beneficial influence, which English practitioners might be supposed to exercise in reference to the state of things we have alluded to, has never yet been brought fairly to bear upon it. The distance between these appeal courts and those of original jurisdiction has proved a practical barrier to their successful amalgamation ; and the divisional branches of the High Court are almost as distinct as were the old Supreme and Sudder. If these Courts eventually held their sittings on the same spot then no doubt some steps will be taken to render the new Palace of Justice the scene of a purer administration of the law.

Difficult as the initiation of any reform will necessarily prove, it seems to us that the most hopeful course will be to commence at head quarters. It is vain to preach or expect morality amongst the rank and file, while the leaders afford the pecuniary encouragement on which dishonesty feeds. The Vakeels who place a premium on the success of the mooktear's efforts to stir up litigation, by granting them a commission for the business which they bring, share in the immorality of the system which they sustain and on which they thrive. The amount of commission to be given is, we understand, ascertained by the usual laws of supply and demand, and a sort of auction sale of briefs is allowed to proceed. No wonder, if mooktears are thus rewarded, that their class thrives and increases. We understand that a proposition was made and unanimously rejected, that the members of the bar should so far adopt the system that they should allow in all cases a fixed commission by way of professional remuneration to the mooktear. The allowance of the commission in itself is no very fatal breach of etiquette, but when it is joined to a receipt in full including the commission, it is an act done behind the back of the client which could not be allowed without seriously discrediting the character of the bar. If native vakeels will follow this example and render their practice an honorable and intellectual rivalry, instead of a system by which the interests of their clients are made a matter of sale amongst themselves, they will not merely take the most effectual step towards the reformation of legal practice, but they will also be adopting the most effective course for the maintenance of their own privileges. The amalgamation of the Courts was at first sight a step which rendered their position somewhat precarious, and it will undoubtedly require at their hands greater intellectual cultivation, more honesty and higher character, if they are to retain the position which has been conceded to them. There has always been in England a conviction that the interests of society and the purity of justice are intimately bound up with the maintenance of a strong feeling of professional etiquette amongst advocates. For this purpose the Inns of Court are vested with the power of depriving any member of the bar, who may be guilty of a violation of the usages and duties of his profession, of the position which enables him to practise it—a power undoubtedly involving in its exercise the most serious consequences on its victim, but at the same time essential to the preservation of a wholesome discipline. Vakeels are subject to no such rules, and are withdrawn from the influence of such salutary exercise of authority. Yet the interest of Indian society are confided to them equally with the members of the English bar, and from their body will be at times selected even Judges of the High Court.

The time, we contend, has arrived when the whole system of advocacy in the High Court should undergo a thorough and complete revision. We cannot expect in this country the same self-action which is always in full exercise in England ; all reforms and all establishment of rules, and enforcement of them when made, must be effected by the hand of authority. It is far better to stop the mischief at its source than to expect to abolish in its entirety the system which mooktears adopt, or to sweep away their whole class. Let the whole legal profession, English and native, be brought more habitually and daily into contact, as they will be when the new Courts are built, and we have no doubt that eventually a healthier tone will by some means or other prevail amongst vakeels. When English attorneys moreover, are enabled to conduct these appeal cases which are now, generally speaking, withdrawn from their reach, the functions of the mooktear will be superseded and cases properly sifted and prepared for adjudication. The opportunities of this undefinable functionary called mooktear will be diminished and his influence, in all probability, lessened. More than that cannot at present be hoped for. His class must be regarded as the foul but inevitable production of the circumstances and vices of native society, and until a little more education and knowledge of the world, or at all events of our English ideas and administration, prevail, it is impossible but that the class will prosper and find plenty of occupation. The reform which seems to us practicable at once is to prevent them from running riot as it were within the very precincts of a court in which they have no *locus standi*, and which is aware of their vices and practices. If there are distinct branches of the profession established as officers of the court, and to each branch its proper place in the conduct of litigation assigned, each of them will be quite able to hold its own, and mooktears if not altogether superseded may be banished to the holes and corners of society. Undoubtedly such a reform would require a strong hand and a determined will, but we believe that the state of society is quite sufficiently advanced to render it practicable, and that it is absolutely indispensable for the establishment of a pure or even respectable administration of justice in this country.

REPRINT OF PORTIONS OF THE PUNJAB REVENUE REPORT FOR 1862.

(From the Indian Empire, Feb. 21.)

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of this document. A note preferred by Mr. McLeod, Financial Commissioner, tells us that as the entire annual report on the Revenue Administration of the Province, with extracts from Commissioner's reports, and all the tabular statements appertaining thereto, is a bulky document, which contains much matter of but little interest comparatively to any but those directly concerned therein, those portions only, which it is presumed, may prove of more general utility or interest, have been here separately reprinted. This explains what otherwise would have been unaccountable, *viz.*, the extraordinary brevity of the report (only 78 pages) when the writer's partiality for pen and ink is borne in mind. The first fact with which this document makes us acquainted, is a gratifying one. The ravages which famine, cholera, and other diseases had made in the district of Goorgaon, have been already repaired ; and prosperity and contentment have begun to shew themselves once more. This is attributed, in a great measure, to the large advances made by Government and the Famine Fund for the purchase of cattle and seed grain, supplemented by the energy and philanthropical exertions of the local officers. A great number of embankments have been formed, and several others are in course of construction at the expense of Government ; and it is believed that these, together with the numerous wells which have been sunk by the people in various directions, will enable the country to withstand the effects of any similar visitation, better than it could do under former circumstances. Very nearly the same remarks may be applied to the adjoining district of Rohtuck, near Hissar, where similar causes (besides severe drought and consequent want of forage by which the loss and deterioration of cattle were very great) produced an almost similar amount of destitution and misery, which was borne by the people with great patience and in an excellent spirit. The material condition of the people of the other Divisions and Districts of the Province is represented to be good and advancing ; the high prices of corn have largely benefitted the agricultural population, and, although those prices lately fallen, cultivators have obtained unusually high rates for the very abundant harvest which they have reaped. The value of land is also on the increase ; the ryots are beginning to evince a keener perception and appreciation of their rights than heretofore, and the Baree Doab Canal and Railway have opened a wide field for the exercise of the peculiar qualities of the Punjabee. In the direction of Peshawur, these causes of congratulation are more apparent. New land is being broken up, new canals are projected and excavated, and trade and manufactures are increasing.

The aggregate land Revenue demand from all sources during the past year, amounted to Rs. 1,94,51,080 against Rs. 1,95,11,073 during the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 59,993. Of the above demand there was an unrealized balance, however, of Rs. 848,760, of which 2 lacs, it is believed, will be recovered, leaving an irrecoverable balance of about 3½ per cent. A similar falling off is happily perceptible in the excise returns. The duty on intoxicating drugs and liquors in 1861-62, amounted to Rs. 6,47,492 against Rs. 6,69,100 during the previous year, but this has not been produced by any efforts on the part of the authorities to check the growth of intemperance, but simply by the excessively high prices of grain which prevailed throughout the Province, and by which the farmers of excise suffered so severely, that it became necessary to make remissions. The entire *demand* for the year on account of Income Tax was Rs. 10,76,478, of which Rs. 7,82,540 was assessed by ordinary assessors upon 76,034 payers, giving an average of Rs. 5-2-4 per head on those having incomes below Rs. 500 per annum, and of Rs. 37-5-4 on those above that amount. The *net income*, however, amounted to Rs. 10,39,325, the balance having been exhausted in the payment of establishments, or written off under the head of irrecoverable and nominal amounts. The tax, it is said, was levied with but little inconvenience to the people, and it encountered very little opposition, whatever amount of discontent it may have created, which, however, the Financial Commissioner is sanguine enough to believe was infinitessimal. He points to the impossibility of ascertaining the incomes derived by natives from banking and trade as the principal objection to the tax, seeing that a wide door is thus opened to successful fraud and evasion. A significant admission crops out in the midst of Mr. McLeod's remarks on this subject viz., that the larger portions of arrears appears to be due from members of the European community in the larger stations. The surrender of the tax on incomes under Rs. 500 per annum, will, it is believed, reduce the collections from this tax during the next year by at least one-third. The duty on salt and sugar has increased the revenue by more than six lacs, of which one only has accrued from salt, and the remaining five from saccharine produce. This remarkable fact is accounted for both by the rate of duty having been doubled, and by the great number of marriages and other ceremonies (in which sugar is largely used) which were held in abeyance by the famine of 1860-61 but which the penalty of the "year under review" permitted to "come off with great eclât." Adverting to the general outturn of customs' duties on the line which extends from the Sutlej to the Nagpore frontier, the Financial Commissioner remarks that, for the first time, it has not only reached a million sterling, but exceeded it by seven lacs.

"This source of income has continued steadily to advance, affording increased results from year to year ; and further increase may, I think, be confidently looked for, commensurate with the increase of population and of wealth which is now apparent in all quarters."

The aggregate then, of the Revenue year in the Punjab may be thus summarised :—

Increase on Revenue from land	4¾ lacs.
Do. Stamps	3 „
„ Customs, Salt, Canals, &c	7 „
	14¾ lacs.
Decrease on taxes and excise	3 „
Net increase	11¾ lacs.

With reference to agricultural improvements and the introduction of new articles of produce, the report is on the whole gratifying. If Imphee or China sugar has proved a failure, the China tallow tree is thriving exceedingly well ; whilst madder is growing with great vigor ; and, under the energy of Mr. Cope, will, it is believed, prove yet a new article of export. Cinchona is about to be tried in the Kangra valley, where the prospects of tea planters are also said to be encouraging. There are hopes also of Punjab indigo being turned to good account by the adoption of a better process in its preparation. Silk is having a fair trial in several districts, and more especially in Peshawur, where the advantage of mulberry plantations, and the rearing of silk-worms is being recognised by parties already engaged in tea. Under the representations of the Belfast Indian Flax Committee by whom Sealkote flax was valued at £60 and £70 per ton, Sir Charles Wood has authorized an advance to the Branch Association in that State of £1,000 per annum for two years, on their engaging to carry on their operations for three years. The Zemindars are deeply interested in the production of the article, and contend with each other for seeds. A large supply of Riga seed is on its way. As to cotton, the same excitement appears to prevail in the Panjab as in every other part of India. There are 5,47,414 acres under cultivation ; and the people are going about from village to village, purchasing every seer they can procure at prices not heretofore thought of. If prices continues as they do now, it is believed that the Punjab will export in the course of the ensuing year nearly five lacs of maunds, or fifty millions of lbs. of cotton.

It may therefore be gathered from the above facts, that the Punjab is participating largely in the general progress of the empire ; that British energy, science, and capital are introducing and developing new systems and ideas which must, in course of time, both alter and improve the entire face of the country, whether regarded from a physical or a moral point of view.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863.—Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A large handsome eight-day CLOCK, by *Parkinson and Fradsham*, Change Alley, London, shewing correct time, and chiming at every quarter, half and three quarters of an hour. Price moderate. Apply to Kazee Kassim Mahry, Second Moonshee, Persian Department, Secretariat.

Business Announcements.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTES DE VISITE.—TREACHER & Co., have on hand, the greatest possible variety of the above. Rampart Row, Bombay.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention. Church Gate Street.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay —The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonnaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay. Established, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following :—

Article		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ „	„	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	„	3	12
Do. Hoes	„	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 „	„	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 „	„	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 „	„	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	„	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No, 1, 2¼ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 „	„	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ „	„	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 „	„	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2¼ „	„	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 „	„	10	0
Do. do. do. 3½ „	„	15	8
do. do. do. 4 „	„	19	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1¼ „	„	6	8
Do. do. do. 2 „	„	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ „	„	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 „	„	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	12	0
Sack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	„	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	„	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	„	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	„	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 „	„	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 „	„	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 „	„	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	„	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	„	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	„	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	„	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	„	2	12
Bass Brooms	„	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops	„	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	„	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	„	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	„	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	„	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	„	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	„	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	„	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

Books, etc., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIRLEY BROOKS'S BEST NOVEL.
THE GORDIAN KNOT ; illustrated by J. Tenniel, 8vo. half bound, cheaper issue. Rs. 9.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING AND Co.

Further supply just received.
IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.
Copies of the Despatches from the Secretary of State for India and of the Resolutions of the Governor General of India founded thereon, authorising the Sale of Waste Lands in Fee Simple and Redemption of the existing Land Revenues ; and of the opinions of the Local Indian Governments thereon June 16th, 1862.—Price Rs. 3.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

POPULAR ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.

Title	Rs.	As.
Maunder's Scientific and Literary Treasury : a new and popular Encyclopædia, including all Branches of Science, and every subject connected with Literature and Art, fcp. 8vo	6	4
—— Biographical Treasury : Memoirs, Sketches, and brief Notices of above 12,000 Eminent Persons, corrected and extended to the Present Time, fcp. 8vo	6	4
—— Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference ; comprising an English Dictionary and Grammar, a Universal Gazetteer, a Classical Dictionary, a Chronology, a Law Dictionary, a Synopsis of the Peerage, numerous useful Tables, &c., new edition, fcp. 8vo	6	4
—— Treasury of Natural History ; or, a Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature, with 900 woodcuts, fcp.	6	4
—— Historical Treasury ; comprising a General Introductory Outline of Universal History, and a Series of Histories of every principal Nation, Religion, Manners, &c., fcp. 8vo.	6	4
—— Treasury of Geography, Physical, Historical, Descriptive, and Political ; completed by William Hughes, F.R.G.S. With 7 Maps and 16 Steel Plates, fcp. 8vo	6	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860 In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further supplies of the following new Military Works, lately received.

Title	Rs.	As.
Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army 1862, 8vo.	3	0
Do. Do. pocket edition	0	12
Queen's Regulations, 8vo. cloth	3	0
Do. Do. pocket edition	0	12
Colonel Pipon and J. Collier's Manual of Military Law.	2	4
Malton's Catechism on New Field Exercises	2	4
Col. Robertson's Catechism	3	12
Cavalry Regulations 1862	2	4
Colonel Lefroy's H. B. of Field Service 1862, square	5	12
Griffith's Artillerist Manual 1862	5	12
Manual of Artillery Exercises 1860	0	12
Manual of Field Artillery Exercises 1861	1	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejoorie, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
THOMAS CRAWFORD
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate ; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street ; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press ; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE ; or, How to Live, and What to Live For ; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a Physician of Twenty Year's Practice. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents : The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill ; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.
* Bill in price by post.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English ; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.
DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by Framjee Bomanjee (late of the E. College) :— This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral,* and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the feil and career of Baboo Harrichunder, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting amongst the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people ; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall's Fort, or Atmaram Sagoon & Co.'s, Kalbadavie.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

JACOB AND COMPAY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :— RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1	Dozen Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret,

J. B. Ducaule	Rs. 18	per doz.
Claret, ditto	„ 12	do.
Brandy, ditto	„ 18	do.
Do. ditto	„ 14	do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon	„ 34	do.
Do. Justinard and Co.	„ 24	do.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :— The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London :—

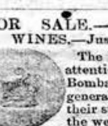
Champagne,	in case containing	1	doz. each.
Moselle,	ditto ditto	1	„
Sherry,	ditto ditto	3	„
Claret,	ditto ditto	2	„
Eau de Cologne,	in Boxes	½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing	3	doz. each.
Sherry,	ditto ditto	3	„
Brandy,	ditto ditto	1	„
Old Tom,	ditto ditto	1	„
Whiskey,	ditto ditto	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana.*



The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS,
Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.— Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c. :—

Wine				Rs.
SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen		28
Bronze do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	„	28
Do. Do.		Pints	„	15
Red Seal		Quarts	„	24
Do. Do.		Pints	„	13
CLARET—				
Chateaux Margux		„	„	34
Leoville		„	„	28
St. Julien		„	„	22
Medoc		„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„	40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	„	36
Do.	do	Pints	„	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still / MOSELLE do	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine / do.	„	„	38
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		„	„	18
CURACOA		„	„	42
MARASCHINO		„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY		„	„	30
SPIRITS—				
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36				
Do.	Julies Robins (30 year old)	„	„	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	„	„	
Do.	Hollands, in cases	½	„	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

Of MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ... Black Capsule	35
	„ Pts. „ „	18
	No. 2 ... Blue „	30
	„ Pts. „ „	16
	No. 3 ... Yellow „	26
	„ Pts. „ „	14
	No. 4 ... Green „	22
	„ Pts. „ „	12
	Medoc ... Red „	17
	„ Pts. „ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	„ Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	„ Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ... Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso „ „	30
	Light Golden ... Green „	28
	Pale ... Brown „	26
	Pale ... Yellow „	22
	Pale ... White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ... in Glass Bottles	42
	„ Pts.	21
	White ... Bottles	42
	„ Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
„ Pts.		21
Cherry Brandy		30
„ Pts.		15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCombie and Wright's, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz. :—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

Railway Companions, Carpet Bags, and Rugs.

Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats*.

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a W his Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."
Bombay, 30th December 1862.

Business Announcements.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease ; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial ; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process ;" Acetic Beaufoys ; Boracic ; Citric ; Formic Gallic ; Pyro Gallic ; Hydrochloric, pure ; Nitric pure ; Malic ; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride ; Bromide ; and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide ; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive ; Thomas' ; Bolton's ; Ponting's ; Fonting's Bromo Iodized ; Sutton's ; Sutton's Alcoholic ; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared.*
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified ; and Sulphuric : and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles ; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed ; Bromide ; Chloride ; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide ; Iodide ; Protosulphate, pure, and Pronitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books ; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide ; Cyanide ; Fluoride ; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerrotype Plates, and Electro Depositions ; Bromide ; Chloride ; Cyanide ; Nitrate, fused ; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite* ; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide ; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate ; Phosphate and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure ; Bromide ; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper ; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform ; Crystal in Chloroform ; Benzoin in Chloroform ; Spirit, by Sœhne Freres ; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.

BATHS, from 6¼ by 4¾ to 12 by 10.

DISHES.

Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6¼ by 4¾ to 12 by 10.

PLATES.

Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. Chance & Co., of the following sizes :— 2¼ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Paper	Sizes
Albumenized Paper.	SIZES.
Genuine German Saxe.	
Extra Albumenized do.	
Turner's Negative and Positive	22 by 17
Whatman's do.	
Canson's Thin Negative.	and
„ Thick Positive.	
Hollingworth's Papers.	
Salted do.	
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.	17 by 11

Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars.
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

Insurances, &c.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Combined Capital 14½ Millions Java Rupees equal to about 12 1/10 Millions Company's Rupees.

Head Agency at Batavia under Local Direction.
Agents in London.—Finlay, Hodgson & Co.
„ Liverpool.—Thomas, Finlay & Co.
„ Kurrachee.—Volkart Brothers.
„ Calcutta.—Apcar & Co.
„ Madras.—Dymes & Co.
„ Singapore.—Stelling, Hooglandt & Co.
„ Hongkong, Canton, & Shanghai.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

AGENCIES also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya, (Java), Padang, (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohoma, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China, and in general all Asiatic Ports.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established, 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports :—

	£	s.	d.
The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,939	9	10
Life Department.			
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	£1,278,726	9	10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,285, assuring £845 622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290	19	2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,873	14	1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613	15	9
Guarantee Department.			
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794	17	0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087	14	8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed :—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

Printed for the Proprietor, by James Fraser, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Building, Lower Colaba, and published by Eduljee Rustomjee, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS :—London Frederic Algar, 11, Clements Lane, Lombart Street, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. & W. Galignani & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker Spink, & Co.—Madras Messrs. Pharoah & Co.